FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET, AMERICAN SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD241512Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 24, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

WARNKE DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD241744Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--Paul Warnke, head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, said, in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency: The conclusion of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement meets the national interests of the USSR and the USA and will serve towards a stabilisation of relations between the two great powers, while failure to reach such an agreement may lead to a stepping up of the nuclear arms race with all the ensuing consequences. The Soviet Union on its part, Warnke noted, has made very considerable steps towards reaching an agreement.

SOVIET SCHOLARS VIEW DISARMAMENT ISSUES FACING UNGA

LD241317Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

["Round Table" on disarmament conducted by political observer V. Matveyev: "Disarmament--The Key Problem of Our Times"]

[Excerpts] The nuclear age.... A broad and complex concept. Headlong progress in science and technology. Wide new horizons opened to mankind in the resolution of a number of major problems with which science has, it would seem, long been struggling in vain. Great potential for peaceful creative development. These constitute one side of the issue. Whereas the unique dangers of mass destruction and ruin stemming from the arms race make up the other.

Nowadays there is no more important task than the transition to practical steps and measures in the field of disarmament. The primary importance of such a task is stressed in our party and state documents, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and in all our country's foreign policy activity.

The IZVESTIYA editorial staff asked several Soviet scientists and public figures to speak on a number of urgent disarmament problems. The questions concerning the current state of affairs in this field are related to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament which has opened in New York.

[Question] What does the history of conflict between the supporters and opponents to disarmament reveal? What tendency is manifest here?

Prof N. I. Lebedev, rector of the USSR Foreign Ministry Moscow State Institute of International Affairs:

Never before in the history of mankind has the struggle for disarmament been waged on such a scale. There is no doubt that objective factors lie at the base of this. First of all the worldwide scientific and technical revolution taking place must be pointed out. [paragraph continues]

The NATO countries, industrial complexes, have begun to use their technological development to stimulate the race in both conventional and the most destructive arms. Naturally, when faced with such a threat, our country was forced to adopt measures in response.

Currently the sides are not only capable of destroying each other but also of undermining the very conditions for the existence of mankind.

Disarmament has thus become the most urgent task. However, it is not only the urgency of resolving this problem which has produced the intensity of the present struggle. The world itself has changed qualitatively. The change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism has created the necessary prerequisites for a radical solution of the disarmament problem.

In the seventies a substantial swing in favor of relaxation of international tension was achieved. The task of carrying out a fundamental restructuring of international relations on a just, democratic basis and of totally eliminating war from people's lives was put on the agenda. These aims were reflected in concentrated form in the peace programs adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Soviet-American agreements were signed on the limitation of ABM systems, on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and a number of others.

There is every justification for saying that in recent years we have succeeded in achieving progress in approaching real disarmament such as history has practically never before known.

But the struggle in this key area will not tolerate pauses or stops: such is the purposeful stance of our party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by that outstanding fighter for peace and social progress and for disarmament, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Analyzing the current world situation and taking into account all new phenomena and factors, the CPSU and Soviet state are making bold and realistic new proposals for disarmament. Such are the proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress, which generated extensive international repercussions.

The time has come, L.I. Brezhnev stated, to think about the total cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces of states with great military potential and of thereby creating conditions for their subsequent reduction.

Our country is going to the forthcoming forum at the United Nations with concrete, businesslike proposals concerning all aspects of the disarmament problem in order to achieve real major advances in this key field.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's official visit to the FRG made a great contribution to the resolution of the whole range of problems concerning military detente in Europe. There was an in-depth exchange of opinions on questions of limiting arms and disarmament. Both sides expressed their determination to use all possibilities and means at their disposal in the interests of real progress toward the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control embracing both nuclear weapons and conventional types of arms.

[Question] What main salients in resolving the problem of disarmament can be singled out at present?

Doctor of Historical Sciences V.V. Zhurkin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada:

There is no doubt that the implementation of a set of measures leading eventually to a ban on nuclear weapons and their exclusion from the arsenals of all states would be of particular significance to the cause of disarmament.

The size of nuclear weapons stockpiles now in existence generates justified alarm. According to the estimates cited by the UN secretary general they are equivalent to more than 1.3 million Hiroshima bombs. According to certain American figures, such supplies already exceed 50 billion tons of TNT.

Our country is striving for concrete nuclear disarmament measures, with a broad range of proposals--from all-embracing and far-reaching ones to more particular ones representing partial steps on the path toward the final goal. Overall, the Soviet Union has elaborated a system of measures embracing all the main aspects of nuclear disarmament. These include the proposals on the simultaneous ending of the production of nuclear weapons by all states, and the subsequent gradual reduction of existing reserves with their eventual complete elimination, as well as on the mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb.

In this connection I would also like to mention the problem of eliminating other types of weapons of mass destruction. Although the threat which they hold does not compare with the destructive force of nuclear weapons, they represent an extremely great danger to mankind. Along this line it has been possible to sign the convention banning bacteriological weapons. Following this example, it is possible and necessary to ban and to destroy chemical weapons and to adopt measures aimed at banning the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The following nuclear disarmament measures are also awaiting speedy resolution: The complete ending of all nuclear tests, the completion of the signing and ratification by all countries of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and the further strengthening of the nonproliferation regime. The problem of eliminating other types of mass destruction weapons is also waiting to be resolved.

The realistic nature of such steps is confirmed by the convention banning the military or other hostile alteration of the natural environment, ratified by the Soviet Union on 16 May. Although it is not directly related to mass destruction weapons, certain alterations of the natural environment for military purposes could in the future approach them in destructive capability. The adoption of this convention demonstrated the possibility of measures to avert the creation of dangerous new methods of warfare.

The reduction of conventional arms and armed forces also plays an important part. These arms are used in conflicts which arise (and more than 100 "minor wars" have occurred since the end of World War II). The firepower of modern weapons--tanks, artillery, tactical aircraft and infantry--is many times greater than the destructive force of similar types of arms in World War II. Immense arsenals of these weapons have been created: according to American assessments, there are now 124,000 tanks, 35,000 combat planes, 12,400 warships, and so forth, in the arsenals of the world's armies.

It is precisely this spending on conventional armaments and on maintaining armed forces which constitutes a large part of military appropriations. And more than $350 billion is now spent worldwide for military purposes. Every day the arms race devours about $1 billion and every 90 seconds it devours more than $1 million! The reduction of armed forces would help to return large masses of people to productive labor. According to existing estimates, approximately 22 million people are serving in regular armed forces throughout the world. And overall more than 50 million people--military and civilians--are connected with military activity.

The USSR's approach to the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments invariably combines a readiness to travel this path to the very end, to the total elimination of all armed forces (as our country proposed back in 1927 in the very first draft convention on immediate, complete and general disarmament), with specific proposals in which the main priorities are highlighted.

[Question] What can be said about the factors favoring progress toward disarmament and, on the other hand, the factors impeding progress?

Prof O.N. Bykov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the World Economy and International Relations:

The burden of armaments is weighing increasingly heavily on the people. Nonproductive military spending is depriving them of a considerable and constantly increasing portion of the wealth created by persistent labor and is retarding the solution of urgent problems involving basic human needs. But most important is the possibility that the unrestrained arms race may increase the danger of nuclear war.

The impression is given that the flood of armaments is unstoppable. Western militarist circles stress this in every possible way and attempt to substantiate "theoretically" the inevitability of the arms race.

Of course, the tremendous momentum of weapons production cannot be ignored. But the main obstacles to disarmament are created by imperialist circles, particularly the military-industrial complex which derives colossal profits from arms production. The obstacles are created by the most reactionary circles, which operate in a cold war spirit and which have not abandoned their foolhardy schemes of using force to resolve the historic competition between the two social systems or at least to insure that the largest possible share of the socialist countries' material resources is absorbed by the arms race, to the detriment of the solution of their socioeconomic tasks.

The Peking leaders who propound the monstrous Maoist idea of building "mankind's future" on radioactive ruins and who are prepared to provoke another world war for the sake of their great-power aims, aline themselves with the opponents of disarmament.

The approximate equilibrium in armed forces which now prevails between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance is an objective precondition of agreements on arms reduction. This is one of the main realities, and it is possible to achieve progress toward disarmament on the basis of it while strictly observing the principles of equality and identical security and the principles of preservation of the security of any of the sides.

The attempts by militarist imperialist circles to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of military forces in their favor cause tremendous damage to the cause of disarmament. Given the contemporary scientific and technical potential of the sides, it is futile to expect that such attempts may lead to military superiority. The equilibrium would inevitably be restored, but at a higher level and a higher price and with a lesser degree of mutual security. The policy of accelerating armaments creates serious difficulties in both the broad political plane and in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions in the area of arms limitation.

Nor can realistically minded politicians fail to see that there is no reasonable alternative to disarmament. Along with the inevitable increase in the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict, an unrestrained arm race is fraught with negative consequences for the major capitalist powers themselves. Whatever short-term advantages its instigators attempt to derive, in the long term an increasingly heavy armaments burden cannot fail to complicate many problems of bourgeois society.

Practice demonstrates graphically that, for instance, accelerated arms production by no means helps to solve the problems of inflation and unemployment in the capitalist world. Moreover, the more weapons that are produced, the more acute these problems become.

WESTERN ARMS SPENDING MAJOR OBSTACLE TO DISARMAMENT

LD241327Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 May 78 p 3 LD

[Commentator Vadim Pavlov article: "To Curb the Arms Race"]

[Excerpt] The importance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is determined by the fact that there is no more acute and urgent problem in current international relations than ending the arms race and disarmament. "Even with all the significance of a particular contemporary problem," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech to the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, "there is no more important task affecting the fate of every man on earth than to achieve real disarmament. To stop the arms race and to insure progress toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe--that is the main problem which is now on the agenda of our lives." And so the value of the session's results will be determined by the extent to which its participants succeed in contributing to the solution of the most cardinal problem of our time.

Through the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and all the world's peace-loving forces, it has been possible to achieve certain results in the struggle against the arms race and the military threat. A whole series of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements which close certain channels of the arms race and ban or limit certain types of weapons has been concluded in the last few years. Exceptionally important talks are now being held at the initiative of the USSR and the socialist countries such as: The talks on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (between the USSR and the United States), on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests (between the USSR, the United States and Britain), on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean (between the USSR and the United States), on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe (between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states) and a whole series of others. The Soviet proposals aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente should be added to this list of specific initiatives which are vitally important for all mankind: namely the proposals that all states simultaneously end production of nuclear weapons and that the USSR and the United States mutually renounce production of the neutron bomb and the proposal on not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

However, as experience shows, it is a long and difficult path from enterprising proposals and talks to the reaching of agreements. Detente's opponents do not surrender their positions without an obstinate struggle. They are continuing their propaganda ballyhoo, disseminating fantasies regarding the Warsaw Pact states' supposedly menacing military superiority [pereves] over the NATO bloc in Europe, some kind of aggressive intentions which are ascribed to the Soviet Union and so forth. And under the pretext of the "Soviet threat" the manufacturers of the military-industrial complex and the generals linked with the Pentagon and NATO are continuing to build up their military forces and to produce lethal weapons. Under pressure from them the governments of a number of Western countries are earmarking more and more funds for the arms race.

Mankind has not yet succeeded in ridding itself of the danger of the neutron bomb--President Carter has postponed his final decision on its production--but the Western press has already featured reports that the U.S. administration has appropriated $1.5 billion to create a new nuclear bomb called the "RRR," which has the opposite effect to the neutron bomb: That is, it has an enhanced explosive effect and reduced radiation. [paragraph continues]

An April issue of the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, press organ of the U.S. Armed Forces, wrote that if President Carter approves all the versions of projects now being studied in the Pentagon, the United States could have an arsenal consisting of 11,000 new cruise missiles with nuclear warheads which can be launched from the ground, the sea and the air. It will take $20 billion to implement this program. The same sum will also be needed to create the aircraft carriers and ground launching systems.

For its part the New York TIMES has said that the Pentagon, obviously operating at the insistence of the White House, is proposing development of a new strategic missile which could be launched from both submarines and land-based mobile launchers. This so-called dual-purpose concept was set forth in a U.S. Defense Department memorandum. And the memorandum itself, the newspaper alleges, was prepared at the request of Z. Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. If it is implemented, this plan will cost another $40 billion. And not long ago the Defense Department was also requesting approximately the same sum to develop the new MX mobile missile system, which is ranked as a so-called offensive weapon. It was, the New York TIMES wrote at the time, a plan "which could prove the biggest and most expensive program implemented by the United States so far." As is evident, these records have been left far behind today.

The West European allies are also trying to keep pace with their friends across the ocean. As Washington POST military commentator Wilson informs his readers, the United States, Britain, France and West Germany are holding talks on the possibility of creating a new antitank missile. According to specialists' calculations, the total cost of producing the missile could reach $4-5 billion. It would be possible to cite another whole series of examples demonstrating the colossal material resources which the West spends on accelerating the arms race which, unless it is stopped, will bring mankind to a terrible catastrophe.

"As we analyze the world situation," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 18th All-Union Komsomol Congress, "we reach the firm conviction that the time has come to think about TOTALLY ENDING FURTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE GROWTH IN THE ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES OF STATES WITH A LARGE MILITARY POTENTIAL and thus creating the conditions for subsequently reducing them."

The problems which will be discussed at the UN General Assembly special session affect all states, large and small, and concern every person--no matter where they live. The world's peoples are expressing the firm certainty that the UN General Assembly special session will contribute to curbing the arms race and will open the way for convening a world disarmament conference.

OUTLINE OF SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR DISCUSSION AT UN SESSION

LD2414157 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Prof O. Bogdanov: "The Command of the Times"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament opens in New York today.

In present-day international life you could scarcely find a task more urgent than that of halting the arms race, which has swept the world and is posing a real threat to mankind's future as well as consuming tremendous material resources.

The Soviet state has always attached tremendous significance to the solution of this task. [paragraph continues]

V.I. Lenin said that "disarmament is the ideal of socialism." From the very beginning the practical achievement of this ideal has been one of the main directions of USSR foreign policy and was profoundly reflected in the foreign policy program formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

It is such a profound, law-governed pattern that Article 28 o the new USSR Constitution says that the USSR's foreign policy is aimed at "achieving general and complete disarmament" in addition to other aims.

In recent decades questions of disarmament have been examined at many international forums. It was as a result of these efforts that, for the first time in the history of international relations, real progress was achieved--important international treaties are now in effect, including the 1963 Moscow treaty halting nuclear weapons tests in the three spheres, the treaties on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons on the seabed and ocean floor, and the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bateriological (biological) and toxin weapons. On 16 May the USSR ratified the convention banning the military or any other hostile modification of the environment, signed in Geneva on 18 May 1977.

The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which opens on 23 May, is intended to impart fresh impetus to future disarmament efforts, to widen the front of problems under examination and to outline future avenues of progress.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to insure the success of the General Assembly special session. On the eve of the session L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expounded the new Soviet disarmament initiatives.

"...The time has come to think," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "ABOUT A TOTAL HALT TO THE FURTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE BUILD-UP OF ARMS AND ARMED FORCES BY THE STATES WITH A LARGE MILITARY POTENTIAL and thereby create conditions for their subsequent reduction. Specifically, we are urging a discussion of a program for the implementation over a definite, limited period, of the following measures:

"--the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons;

"--the cessation of the production and the prohibition of all types of mass destruction weapons;

"--the cessation of the creation of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons;

"--a commitment not to expand armies or increase conventional weapons by the powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and also by countries which have military agreements with them."

This detailed program reemphasizes that there are currently many areas to which arms limitation measures should be extended. The significance of the Soviet initiative is particularly great because it clearly indicates the possible fields of practical work on disarmament in the immediate future. This concretization of the prospects is intended to facilitate results and mobilize the efforts of all interested states to insure real progress in disarmament.

Clearly, not all these problems can be solved immediately. In the view of the USSR, this movement could begin with an end to the production of nuclear weapons.

In accordance with its fundamental policy of alleviating the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union, in conjunction with the other peace-loving forces, is making a vigorous effort to prevent the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The need to reach an understanding on this issue is becoming increasingly acute.

The question of banning the neutron bomb is of special significance.

The Soviet position on this question is extremely simple and radical: There is still time for the relevant states to reach an agreement on the mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron weapon.

As was reemphasized with utmost clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, the Soviet Union is against the use of nuclear weapons; only extreme circumstances, aggression against it or its allies on the part of another nuclear power, can force the USSR to resort to this extreme means of self-defense.

In addition to this, the agenda contains a whole series of urgent problems concerning nuclear disarmament. They include strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime. It is necessary to seek to insure that states which currently possess no nuclear weapons do not become involved in the process of creating and stockpiling these weapons. The preparation of nuclear tests in South Africa, for example, shows that this possibility still exists.

The task of preventing the possible use of nuclear weapons is a very urgent one. The solution of this task is the aim, in particular, of the socialist countries' joint 1976 initiative: the proposal on concluding among all the participants in the all-European conference a treaty renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against one another. This proposal is a graphic embodiment of the socialist countries' loyalty to the "spirit of Helsinki"; its implementation would be a weighty contribution to military detente in Europe and throughout the world.

The USSR is clearly and consistently in favor of concluding, at the relevant talks with the United States and Britain, a total ban on nuclear weapons tests by extending it to underground tests as well. One of the chief difficulties at the talks has been the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. In an attempt to overcome this obstacle, the USSR proposed a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It also agreed to a compromise solution of another difficult question--monitoring of a total nuclear test ban--by agreeing to the possibility of adopting a voluntary decision on the spot verification [vyyasneiye] of the specific circumstances in the event of a question on the fulfillment of pledges to halt underground nuclear tests. These steps by the USSR really enhance the prospect of a treaty in the near future on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation would also be of exceptional significance. For its part, the Soviet Union is doing all it can in this direction.

The conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations could be an effective means of strengthening peace.

At present the front of disarmament talks is wider than ever before. The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is designed to make a very important contribution to this noble cause. But this session is not an end in itself: It must pave the way for the convening of a world disarmament conference which, as is known, was devised by the Soviet Union and which would be able to adopt specific measures binding on all the participants, leading to the attainment of the chief goal--general and complete disarmament.

Of course, there are many difficulties in achieving practical disarmament results. They are obstinately being created by the most aggressive and militarist circles of imperialism and their allies, all who oppose the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension. But there is something which must not be overlooked. The forces advocating disarmament, detente and the strengthening of general peace are more powerful than ever before. By operating jointly and purposefully, they can succeed in the end. For this is the mighty command of the times.

World Disarmament Conference

LD231922Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--"The time has come to put an end to the arms race!" IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly opening in New York.

The enormous sum of 400 billion dollars is annually spent on the arms race in the world, the newspaper notes. This is more than mankind appropriates for education, and twice as much as is spent in the world on public health protection. Therefore, peoples attach such tremendous significance to the session.

It is precisely by concern for a maximum effectiveness of measures in the field of disarmament that the USSR is guided when proposing jointly with other countries not to adjourn for an indefinite future the convocation of the forum that would make it possible to pass over from recommendations for disarmament to practical activity for coordinating actions and decisions binding governments to end the arms race.

The point at issue is a world disarmament conference. It is advocated by a majority of the UN member-states, and the special session of the General Assembly is a most important stage on the way towards this conference, IZVESTIYA stresses.

The most urgent objective now is not to permit a new spiral in the arms race that could block the road to attaining agreements at the current talks. It is alleged in the West, and particularly in the USA, that the Soviet Union strives for military supremacy, although the circles spreading inventions of this kind are forced to admit that there is a parity in this field between the USSR and the USA. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it declares for reaching agreement so that neither armies nor arms be increased in the future is general, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

OPEC NATIONS DISCUSS DOLLAR DEVALUATION AT CONFERENCE

LD231338Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 24, TASS--A conference of finance ministers of member-countries of the OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was held at the OPEC headquarters here. It is pointed out in the circles close to the OPEC that the aim of the conference was the attempt of petroleum exporting countries to protect themselves against losses that they sustain as a result of the drop of the dollar rate. The OPEC member-countries lose 47 million dollars a day as a result of the devaluation of the U.S. currency.

USSR UN ENVOY CITES SOVIET SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION

LD241722Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 24, TASS-A session of the United Nations Decolonization Committee was held in connection with the week of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa fighting for freedom, independence and equal rights.

Speaking at the session, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy read out a congratulatory message of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to African states and peoples on the occasion of the African Liberation Day. The message was warmly received by representatives of independent African countries and other peace-loving countries. Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory message was received in the United Nations circles as another vivid proof of the Soviet people's profound solidarity with the struggle of African peoples for national liberation, against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The Soviet representative stressed that countries of the socialist community attach special significance to the week of solidarity with peoples of southern Africa, regarding it as an important international undertaking symbolising unity of all forces that oppose colonialism, racism and reaction.

The armed struggle waged by SWAPO in Namibia, by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and by patriots in South Africa has assumed impressive scopes over the recent years and has become a factor with which the racists and their imperialist allies must reckon. Countries of the socialist community fully support African countries' justifiable demands of immediate introduction of comprehensive sanctions against the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Urgent measures are needed to prevent nuclear arming of the Republic of South Africa.

The struggle to liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa is also the struggle for genuine international detente, for world peace, the Soviet representative said. Therefore we assure the patriots of southern Africa and all African peoples that socialist countries will spare no efforts for liberation of southern Africa and are going to continue rendering the necessary support to their liberation struggle.

USSR ASKS MICRONESIA'S INDEPENDENCE FROM U.S. TRUSTEESHIP

LD241552Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York May 24, TASS--Vladimir Matyash, a TASS correspondent reports:

The persistent struggle of the people of Micronesia for their national liberation is widely supported by the international community. This is indicated by the current session here of the U.N. Trusteeship Council which is considering one of the topical questions of decolonization--the state of affairs in the trust territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia). The discussion convincingly shows that genuine self-determination of the people of Micronesia is being hindered by the policy of the administering authority--the USA which in every way hampers the implementation of the U.N. historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples with regard to Micronesia. The participants in the discussion are resolutely condemning attempts aimed at disrupting national unity and territorial integrity of the people of Micronesia.

Setting out the Soviet Union's principled stand, Mikhail Kharlamov, representative of the USSR, emphasized that the Pentagon's attempts to turn Micronesia's territory into a U.S. military place d'armes in the Pacific Ocean area is a danger not only to the population of the trust territory but also to all the peoples living in the area.

The Soviet Union is convinced of the necessity for the people of Micronesia, just as the peoples of other colonial territories, to be able to exercise their inalienable right to self determination and independence sealed in the U.N. Charter. The Soviet Union is ready to promote that most actively.

The question of Micronesia's future, said the USSR representative, is an integral part of the problem of decolonization, of the granting of the right to self-determination and independence to colonial peoples. Any measures by the administering authority--the USA, signifying in actual fact an annexation of the trust territory, are in obvious contradiction with the U.N. Charter, with the trusteeship agreement and the declaration on decolonization.

In conclusion the representative of the USSR expressed confidence that the people of Micronesia, in the long run, will exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

DEPUTY PREMIER TIKHONOV RECEIVES ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD171531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 15 May N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Blanchard, director general of the ILO. In the course of the talk questions connected with ILO activity and the Soviet Union's participation in it were discussed.

UNITED STATES

CARTER TO ADDRESS NATO COUNCIL, NOT DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD242233Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 24, TASS- News analyst of the newspaper New York TIMES Reston writes that U.S. President James Carter will not address, as was originally planned, the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, which opened in New York. Instead he will attend the session of the NATO Council scheduled to be held in Washington at the same time as the U.N. special session on disarmament. As Reston stresses, J. Carter could not make a credible speech to NATO on increasing U.S. arms in Europe, and at the same time make a credible appeal to the United Nations for reducing arms. Therefore, he preferred to instruct Vice President Mondale to deliver a speech at the United Nations, while devoting himself to his NATO allies.

BRZEZINSKI SEEKS COOPERATION, NOT FORMAL TIES WITH CHINA

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 18 May 78 pp 1-2 WA

[APN commentary by N. Nisetov: "Why is Brzezinski Going to Peking?"]

[Text] Washington's idea behind the visit by the U.S. President's national security adviser Brzezinski to China is, just as the purpose of Vice-President Mondale's recent tour of a number of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries has been, to try to put its Asian policy into higher gear. Mondale's 12-day journey has been a clear indication of the U.S. intention to regain its shattered military and political positions in Asia and the Pacific following its abortive venture in Indochina, galvanise the military blocs existing in that area and try to set up new ones. The United States' so-called "return" to Asia, accompanied by all kinds of military preparations, is designed to ensure America's increased political influence and defence of American monopoly interests in that area which absorbs about one-fourth of American exports and close on 5,000 million dollars of private capital investments.

Speaking in New York at the end of April, Brzezinski stressed that what was required in order to achieve these objectives was, apart from expanding U.S. cooperation with Japan, to increase the scope of its relations with China which, he said, remained "one of the major elements of American global policy". It is the Taiwan issue that still remains the principal and so far insurmountable stumbling-block in the way of normalising American-Chinese relations. The Chinese leaders are insisting on the three conditions they have put forward for the solution of the Taiwan problem. They want Washington to break off its diplomatic relations with Taipeh, withdraw all American troops from Taiwan and annul the existing "mutual defence" treaty with it. At the same time Peking is turning down Washington's counter proposal to offer guarantees that it will not resort to force over Taiwan. In a conversation with Japanese military experts, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, Wu Hsiu-chuan declared recently that Taiwan could be liberated "only by means of force" and that the Chinese Army was gradually preparing for a future landing on Taiwan.

Should Washington be seeking to normalise relations with China at government level at this juncture, Brzezinski's visit would have been pointless in this context. The American press reported that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who had been to Peking earlier and got nowhere in the way of bilateral normalisation, questioned the wisdom of the national security adviser's present visit to China. However, Brzezinski did find what he thought was a suitable formula to explain the reasons and objectives for his trip to the Chinese capital.

As one can gather from the White House announcement, he is not going to waste his time on negotiations about normalising diplomatic relations between the U.S. and PRC, but will have other things to do. Brzezinski's mission has been officially called in Washington a "trip for consultations on a wide rage of problems" with priority attention to be given to Asian problems, a search for common ground and a coordination of the policies of the two countries in that region. Referring to the aims and substance of Brzezinski's visit to Peking, the Washington POST has pointed out that the President's adviser will, probably, have a wide discussion of geopolitics and will try to introduce the "Chinese trump-card" in the U.S. game in Asia.

Such "consultations" evidently suit the Chinese leaders as well. Peking has hastened to announce, through its Foreign Minister Huang Hua, that it does not insist on the U.S. settling the Taiwan issue in the near future. The Peking leaders have intimated that what they find to be the determining factor in the development of Sino-American relations at this juncture is not progress towards the solution of the Taiwan problem but the existence of "common interests" and "convergent points" in Asia and the Pacific as well as the prospect for cooperation between them in that area in a variety of fields, up to and including military cooperation.

Acting to meet half-way the U.S. plans for intensifying its policy in Asia, the Peking leaders are expecting to be repaid in kind and to see American imperialism back up their own supremacy ambitions. The development of such cooperation, which in the opinion of the Indian PATRIOT newspaper, can eventually lead to a division of the spheres of influence between China and the U.S. in Asia, represents a grave threat to the independence and security in Asia, represents a grave threat to the independence and security of Asian countries. The Chinese leaders are very well disposed, for example, towards the American plans for setting up new military alliances and blocs in Southeast Asia. The Peking authorities are squaring their own policy towards the ASEAN with the policy and military strategy of the United States which aims to force the ASEAN nations into a kind of military alignment.

This "squaring" has led to Peking offering to the ASEAN countries its own version of a military bloc--a "united PRC-ASEAN front" spearheaded against other nations. This offer has touched off most negative reactions in Southeast Asian countries. Yet Washington had no comments. It must be pondering over the possible chances the Chinese "united front" proposal may offer for American policy in that part of Asia. Peking's diplomatic and journalistic circles are suggesting that the "united front" issue may, in all probability, be brought up by the Chinese leaders during their consultations with the U.S. President's national security adviser. What comes out of it will be clear after Brzezinski is through with his Peking talks.

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE REVIEWS U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD241600Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 24, TASS--An annual review for 1977, prepared by the International Institute of Strategic Studies has been published here. One of its sections is devoted to Soviet-American relations and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks of the two countries.

It says among other things that if the SALT talks fail or the U.S. Senate fails to ratify an agreement, even those imperfect limitations on strategic nuclear weapons that have resulted from the talks, will be cancelled. Still more important, East-West political relations in general and USA-USSR relations in particular, will find themselves hurled backwards. It will take considerable time to overcome the damage to the negotiations on establishing arms control and to the very concept of detente.

HARRIS POLL REVEALS MOST AMERICANS FAVOR DETENTE

LD241111Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 May TASS--Despite the recent activation of an anti-Soviet campaign in the United States and, in particular, of forces opposed to detente, the American people advocate improved Soviet-U.S. relations and the attainment of further mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States. This is irrefutably proved by data from a recent public opinion poll conducted by the Louis Harris service.

In his Washington POST article on the results of the poll the well-known U.S. sociologist uses concrete figures to refute reports which have appeared in the U.S. press recently to the effect that Americans are now "less favorably disposed toward detente" and a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States. Such allegations are quite groundless, L. Harris emphasizes.

More than 70 percent of the Americans polled supported detente and advocated that the United States and the USSR "seek areas in which it is possible to reach agreement and develop cooperation." In particular, 75 percent of Americans (against 12 percent) advocated the speediest conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Only 1 year ago the number who supported this agreement totaled 66 percent, L. Harris points out.

Some 70 percent of Americans advocate expanding the volume of Soviet-U.S. trade, as well as removing the discriminatory barriers to trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States. In particular, 63 percent of those polled advocated that the Soviet Union be granted most-favored-nation status in trade.

L. Harris also points out that Americans oppose attempts to "link" progress at the SALT talks and the prospects for expanding bilateral trade with other unrelated issues.

"The poll data enable us to arrive at the conclusion that, as before, a favorable climate exists in the United States for pursuing the policy of detente. The overwhelming majority of Americans believe that in the nuclear age it is necessary to avoid confrontation between the world's two leading powers," L. Harris emphasizes.

McGovern Welcomes Results

LD241336Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 24 TASS--Senator George McGovern described as quite reassuring the results of the public opinion poll which was taken by the Louis Harris service recently, results which showed that an overwhelming majority of Americans are for the policy of detente, for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, for reaching a new agreement on limiting strategic arms.

Speaking in the Senate he said that by reading the U.S. press in recent weeks one could gather the impression that in the USA there is growing skepticism as to desirability or possibility of achieving mutual understanding with the Soviet Union on restraining the arms race or improving bilateral relations. He said he regards as very gratifying the circumstances that the two countries' efforts in the solution of the question which is of vital importance to the very existence of mankind, namely the question whether the two mightiest powers of the world--the USSR and the USA--can find a practical way to curb the arms race, are fully supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans.

When time comes for the Senate discussion on a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on restraining the arms race, agreement meeting the interests of the two sides, the Senate must take into consideration these strong sentiments of Americans in favour of peace.

Senator George McGovern also drew attention to the fact that as is obvious from the public opinion poll taken by the Louis Harris service, Americans firmly reject the attempts by certain political circles of the USA to link progress at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks or questions of normalizing Soviet-U.S. trade with other extraneous matters which have no bearing on them.

U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE RESULT OF DETENTE

LD2323519 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23 TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports: Increasing numbers of Americans come out in support of detente, of widening Soviet-American contacts and deepening mutually beneficial contacts between the two countries.

We are satisfied with the progress in the development of business relations between our states, a TASS correspondent was told by a leading official of agricultural service for operations abroad of the U.S. Agricultural Department Thomas Saylor. There has been a considerable improvement of Soviet-American cooperation in the field of agriculture during the last few years. Small wonder that both countries are active in this field--as both the USSR and the USA have not only a developed industry, but are also major agricultural powers. Cooperation between our countries in this field has now a solid base in the shape of numerous bilateral agreements concluded in recent years. This is a source of optimism and confidence that the positive process of deepening of business links will continue.

It is on the basis of these agreements that a permanent exchange is held of scientific-technical information, results of research in the field of technology and modernization of agricultural processes. This contributes in a large measure to achieving an increase in the output of farm products in the two countries. In this connection a considerable place is held by contacts between specialists of the two countries. Regular exchanges are held of research groups and experts in concrete fields of agriculture, of technical specialists, of representatives of planning institutions, students and postgraduate students. Research work in the field of agronomy, agrotechnics and land improvement makes it possible to find an optimum key to evaluation of the needs of the partner and assess more effectively our own possibilities, T. Saylor stressed.

The widening of Soviet-American agricultural cooperation would be impossible without the general improvement of the political climate between the two countries, T. Saylor said. Renunciation of confrontation, of mutual suspicions and changeover to the policy of international detente have given an impetus to a further development of business ties between the USSR and the USA. Contacts in the field of agriculture are part of the general process of Soviet-U.S. relations and only gain from the establishment of even deeper and friendly relations between our states.

We are gratified by the results of the visit to the USSR of the U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland and evaluate it as an important step on the way of strengthening cooperation between our countries, T. Saylor said in conclusion.

U.S. AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS STRINGS ATTACHED

LD241430Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--The United States is working out far-reaching plans of consolidating its military, strategic and economic positions in developing countries. One of the steps towards this is reorganization of the government apparatus which is in charge of matters of "aid" to foreign states that is regarded in Washington as an important lever of the United States' foreign policy.

The administrator of the United States Agency for International Development John Gilligan has been appointed chief coordinator of all U.S. programs of economic aid to foreign states, earlier these programs were in charge of 14 different state institutions and departments of the United States. At the same time, John Gilligan is appointed main adviser of the President and secretary of state for aid to foreign states.

Gilligan's pronouncements at a press conference that was held on Tuesday at the State Department show that centralization of the mechanism of aid to foreign states has two aims. First of all, it is aimed at preserving and strengthening the regimes obedient to Washington, including dictatorial regimes. Second, it has the purpose of ensuring for Western, above all American monopolies, the access to vast natural resources of developing countries.

As is known, the total volume of U.S. "aid" to foreign states amounts to nearly 5.5 billion dollars a year. This aid has strings attached, a number of conditions humiliating to recepients, including their obligation to spend the funds they receive only for purchases of U.S. made goods. The self-seeking nature of U.S. "aid" causes the growing indignation in developing countries.

STOCKWELL'S NEW BOOK REVEALS CIA OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

Propaganda in Zaire

LD181825Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1708 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Riposte: How Falsifications Are Created"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May--TASS observer Sergey Kulik writes: On sale at newspaper stalls in the United States just now, with the thick issues of the latest papers, is a book by former CIA employee John Stockwell, entitled In Search of Enemies. The newspapers are publishing on their front pages allegations of supposed "interference from Moscow" in the affairs of Zaire. Stockwell's memoirs--published without the permission of the CIA--tell how the U.S. propaganda machine, operating in close contact with intelligence, fabricates such falsifications.

"CIA men in Zaire carefully worked out the propaganda operation which frequently resulted in the publication of incorrect information in U.S. newspapers," J. Stockwell testifies. He recounts, in particular, a case in which the CIA inspired the appearance in the press of a number of articles in which it was groundlessly asserted that the Soviet Union "is spending hundreds of millions of dollars on military operations in Africa."

And 2 months later, the Washington POST was forced to dissociate itself from such assertions, which had turned out to be crass invention.

There is no doubt that the present anti-Soviet campaign is also being played out according to a CIA scenario. Its instigators have circulated a false story of outside aggression against Zaire and of the Soviet Union's alleged involvement in it. The dissemination of such reports this time was also evidently necessary to conceal the genuine reasons behind the events Shaba Province, and at the same time to justify the West's military actions in Africa.

As the French LE FIGARO, which is versed in these matters, confirms, the Central Intelligence Agency, which "occupies very strong positions" in Zaire, is now making all-out efforts to keep this country and its enormous mineral wealth "in the West's orbit."

Links to BOSS

LD192229Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["Criminal Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] London--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has traditionally sympathized with the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and maintained close contacts with the South African secret police, BOSS. This is said by former CIA employee John Stockwell in his recently published book "In Search of Enemies." He was in charge of CIA activity in Angola in 1975. His memoirs, which have been published without the permission of the CIA chiefs, describe how imperialist aggression against the young Angolan Republic was planned and carried out, and reveals the sinister cooperation of the intelligence services of the United States and the Republic of South Africa aimed at suppressing the national liberation struggle of the African people.

Stockwell has declared that the most active cooperation between the CIA and BOSS was during the events in Angola, when they supplied arms and ammunition to bands of Angolan splitters. "The CIA," he writes, "welcomed the Republic of South Africa's overt armed interference in Angola."

It was at precisely this period, according to him, that close contacts were established between the agents of the two services. One of his colleagues, the author recalls, was ordered by CIA headquarters to establish regular contact with BOSS representatives in Kinshasa. Other American intelligence agents repeatedly visited BOSS bases in Namibia. The chief of South African intelligence paid at least two visits to Washington, where he held secret talks with leading CIA officials, specifically with James Potts, head of the African department. A CIA man in Pretoria regularly kept BOSS informed about all the secret operations which the American espionage agency undertook in Angola. Former CIA chief Colby lied when he declared that the CIA had never maintained links with the Republic of South Africa.

It is also apparent from Stockwell's reminiscences that the CIA has long had information of the building of a nuclear weapon in the Republic of South Africa.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ISSUES GLOOMY ECONOMIC REPORT

LD231230Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23 TASS--U.S. official representatives are pessimistic about a possibility of the United States overcoming rapidly the economic recession which is compared for its impact to the great depression of the thirties.

According to a special report of the Presidential Council on Wage and Price Stability, published here, this situation in almost all sectors of U.S. economy worsened in 1978. In January-March, prices of commodity products increased at an annual rate of 9.3 percent. This is a leap in the cost of living even compared with last year when inflation was at the rate of six percent. The council reports that prices of food products increased the most, by 16.4 percent. The price of meat alone rose by 4.1 percent.

Despite [word indistinct] about "improvement" of the situation in employment, the problem of unemployment remains acute for millions of Americans. The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal stated that suffice it to visit a labour market to see the real scope of this disaster. He said that when one sees long lines [words indistinct] markets, one realizes that empty statements about complete employment will do nothing to solve the problem.

Meantime, government specialists are unable to work out any effective policy for overcoming (?the disastrous) consequences of the recession. The report of the presidential council shows that they rely on "luck" more than on specific measures and suggestions that Americans should not expect miracles. According to the council's predictions, the level of inflation by the end of this year will be at least seven percent and this can hardly be a consolation to broad circles of the people.

POLITICAL INQUISITION CONTRADICTS PROPOSED RIGHTS BODY

LD2411405Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 78 p 3 LD

[V. Baidashin article: "Hypocrites"]

[Excerpts] As is well known, at the Belgrade meeting of states which took part in the all-European conference on security and cooperation, the attempts of the U.S. "champions of human rights" to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries failed totally. But the lovers of provocations have not calmed down. And the United States is now trying to place interference in other countries' internal affairs on a "legal" footing, so to speak.

To this end similar bills providing for the creation of a so-called "Institute of Human Rights and Freedoms" have been submitted to both houses of the U.S. Congress--first the House of Representatives and then the Senate. According to the plan of the authors of these bills, the new body would "promote respect for human rights abroad." It is clear from the text of these bills that this "institute" would be headed by a director appointed by the U.S. President himself and approved by the Senate. The annual budget has been "initially" set at $5 million. Its activity is to be directed by the U.S. State Department.

The authors of this provocative bill include Congressman D. Fascell--leader of the not unknown "Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe"--which, from its inception has done nothing but try, come what may, to "find" mythical "violations" of the final act of the Helsinki conference by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The dirty, provocative activity of this commission and its leader has already been sharply rebuffed by many states, whose representatives have reasonably advised Fascell and company to concern themselves with the observance of human rights in the United States itself.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the submission to the U.S. Congress of the bills on the creation of the "Institute of Human Rights and Freedoms" has, fortuitously or not, coincided with events which have the most direct relation to the problems of human rights and freedoms in the United States. It was 5 years ago that the well-known poet and historian Assata Shakur, an eminent U.S. public figure and activist of the American Negro civil rights movement, was almost killed and then arrested.

The members of Fascell's "Committee on Security and Cooperation," like the authors of the bill to create the "Institute of Human Rights and Freedoms," are of course perfectly well aware of the monstrous injustice perpetrated against A. Shakur and her dead comrade, just as they are aware of the ten opponents of racial segregation buried alive in the prisons of North Carolina--the so-called "Wilmington Ten"--and of J. Harris, the Alabama worker whom the authorities have sentenced to death, merely because he, as a Negro, wants to be a human being, and of many other victims of the political inquisition. Naturally, official America does not like to recall the tragic destiny of all these innocent victims. Nor will the bourgeois press tell the whole truth of what is virtually political terrorism in the United States. This is "not done" in the "democratic" United States. The White House would very much like to bury all these facts with the victims themselves.

The well-known U.S. organization the National League of Struggle Against Racial and Political Repressions which, incidentally, has a branch in Washington has sent many letters to the White House, the Department of Justice and U.S. Congress appealing for the defense of the rights of oppressed Americans. But it has received no reply to any of these letters. Evidently official Washington has no time to engage in such "trivia" as "human rights" in the United States. It is too involved in creating the "Institute of Human Rights and Freedoms," which it needs to divert world public attention from what is happening in the United States and to interfere, with an air of "injured innocence," in the internal affairs of other countries.

But all these political ruses and unscrupulous maneuvers cannot conceal the main fact that official America's cruelty to its stepsons and stepdaughters and its attempts to turn the whole problem inside-out by blaming the innocent are two sides of the same coin and are merely new evidence that the human rights problem is now Washington's main headache. For, as U.S. Congressmen C. Rangel rightly stated: "It is important that the United States, which presents itself as a champion of human rights, should begin to safeguard the rights of its own citizens.... Otherwise the administration's policy in this area will be assessed as pure hypocrisy."

WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS RACISM, REPRESSION

LD211220Y Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 21 TASS (TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov)--"End political repressions!" "Freedom to the Wilmington Ten!" "Hands off fighting Africa!" "End support for the reactionary regimes in the south of Africa!"--These slogans were carried during a demonstration through the streets of Washington of nearly five thousand Americans representing the public of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities of that country.

Among the demonstrators were both white people and representatives of national minorities of the United States. In answer to the call of the National Coalition to Support African Liberation, affiliating tens of public and religious organizations of the country, they went on a demonstration to express a protest against the policy of racism and discrimination. The demonstration was held on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, which is to be marked by international public on May 25. Our demonstration is assuming special significance today when we are faced wih the fact of a fresh armed intervention of the USA and other NATO member-countries in Zaire, a TASS correspondent was told by one of the participants in the demonstration Frank Shafer Corona. The neo-colonialist racialist substance of Washington's foreign policy is also clearly seen from the relations of the USA within Asian and Latin American countries.

A mass meeting was held after the demonstration. One of the speakers, representative of the United Front of Blacks, R. H. Fuko said: The black Americans are deprived of basic rights in the United States. We are deprived of the right to develop our own culture. They also increase repressions against the leaders of the black American movement for equality. Millions of black Americans have been reduced to the state of paupers, outcasts of the American society. We demand equal political and economic rights, freedom to the Wilmington ten, the Charlotte three, Joan Little and Assata Shakur. We will not admit the execution of John Harris!

The official U.S. authorities continue making short work of fighters for the civil rights of the American people, said one of the organizers of the demonstration, member of the leading committee of the National Coalition to Support African Liberation Hopkins. The list of victims of political persecution is growing. The names of many of them are known not only in the United States, but also abroad. The names of the others are still to be given. The hypocrisy of the American authorities, Hopkins stressed, is unlimited. Washington does not stop talking on the alleged violations of human rights in other countries while stepping up repressions in its own country.

CHICAGO COURT UPHOLDS 'CIVIL RIGHTS' OF NAZI BROWN SHIRTS

LD242132Y Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes: Nazi thugs have no grudge against the official authorities in the USA, including the judicial authorities. Moreover, they have every reason to be glad with them. The Chicago court of appeals has rejected the other day the request of a number of organisations on banning an assemblage of fascists, hooligans, in Skokie, near Chicago.

It is in vain that American public organisations have long been seeking a ban by the authorities on the holding of a nazi meeting. Camping on the doorsteps of U.S. judicial authorities was an ordeal: Each time the courst in turn took the side of the nazis.

The latest of them--the court of appeals of Chicago substantiated its decision in favour of the Constitution of the United States proclaiming the freedom of views. It is hard to imagine a more cynical use of the slogan of the defence of human rights as a cover for conniving with the bearers of human-hating, racist ideology and giving them full freedom in propagating these views in the USA.

Small wonder that feeling the goodwill of the authorities to them, the new "brown shirts" in the USA do not waste time. Their headquarters exist already in eighteen big cities of the country, and their membership has already reached 200 thousand.

While protecting the fascists and using with this aim "constitutional guarantees", the U.S. authorities forget, as it were, at the same time about democratic freedoms and human rights, when it comes to the destiny of campaigners for civil rights, opponents of racism and war. There are many examples of it--"the Wilmington ten"--J. Benjamin Chavis and his comrades--were convicted by the authorities only for firmly upholding the civil rights of black Americans. It is for the same reason that another fighter for civil rights, John Harris, is kept in a death row in prison. It is for the same reason that Negro poetess Assata Shakur is languishing in prison. There are many of such examples testifying to the persecution of different-minded people in the USA.

One cannot help asking the question why the zealots of freedoms in the USA give a green light to brown plague, and at the same time close eyes to police represssions against real fighters for human rights?

The answer is, perhaps, that big business wants that racist sentiments be fomented. This apparently explains also connivance with the nazis, open propaganda of racism and human-hating ideologies in the United States.

TASS CITES HOUSE HEARING ON INVESTIGATION COMPANY

LD230925Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, 22 May--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports: New facts about gross violation of human rights in the United States are coming to light. The initial sessions of the U.S. House of Representatives oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, directed by John Moss, which started its hearing of the case concerning the so called private investigation center, Research West, have already shown conclusively the total surveillance has become an inseparable part of "free" American society.

The formation of this private investigation company at the very height of McCarthyism by a group of ex-CIA and FBI men, led by a colonel in military intelligence (Harper Knowes) chose as its special field, not investigation of criminal offenses, as was recorded in official documents, but surveillance of everyone whom the authorities considered to be radicals or leftists. For substantial fees paid by the bosses of industrial and agricultural companies on the west coast, Research West agents pried into trade unions in order to expose "communists," activists and all those who fought for the rights of the working people against the dictatorship of tyranny of monopolies.

Surveillance, breaking into private apartments and premises of various organizations, stealing documents and opening private correspondence, provocations--this is an incomplete list of the methods which the private investigators employed according to the documents received by the subcommittee. Research West had, by the beginning of the 1970s, set up an extensive informant network in trade unions, student and progressive organizations in the western part of the country. Subjects of surveillance included members of the antiwar movement, members of black and other national minority organizations, lawyers, journalists, scientists and politicians. And everyone who came under the scrutiny of the private surveillance bureau had a comprehensive dossier compiled on them. As NATION magazine points out, for over 30 years a total of almost 200,000 dossiers piled up in fireproof cabinets. As investigation showed, the company carried out more than just "private" orders from monopolies.

Hiding behind the statement on reducing internal espionage operations, the FBI and the CIA turned to the services of private investigation companies, including Research West.

FORMER FBI OFFICIALS CLAIM ACTIONS APPROVED BY AUTHORITIES

LD250704Y Moscow TASS International Services in Russian 1432 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington: On Tuesday, former Director of the FBI Patrick Gray and his assistants Mark Felt and Edward Miller, against whom the U.S. Justice Department has instituted criminal proceedings, requested that the indictments against them be lifted on the basis that their actions had been sanctioned by the U.S. Justice Department.

Gray, Felt and Miller had been indicted in connection with illegal activity by the FBI which involved crude violations of Americans' civil rights; eavesdropping on telephone conversations, opening of correspondence and breaking into premises with the aim of seizing documents of interest to the FBI.

The statement by the FBI leaders shows clearly that those truly guilty of the violations wrought by this investigative agency are the higher echelons of the U.S. Government, since it is precisely on their instructions that the FBI carries out total surveillance of the American population.

The American authorities are trying in every way possible to block complete investigation of the FBI's illegal activities. In an attempt to hush up the scandal, U.S. judicial authorities are trying to replace the broad-ranging investigation of the FBI's undesirable activities by indicting individuals on secondary counts. Thus, Gray and his assistants were accused only of organizing surveillance on a small student organization.

However, these former leaders of the U.S. security agency are not prepared to serve time in jail. They have resorted to the same device which was used by the chief of the FBI's New York office, Joseph Kearny, who said that he had been infringing on Americans' civil rights with the sanction of his superiors in Washington. U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell, fearing new scandalous revelations, was forced to bring his case to a speedy close.

RIGHT-WING ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED BY BIG BUSINESS

LD241228Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 24 TASS--The American organization, Committee for Democratic Action, notes that the dozens of openly profascist organizations that sprang up in the country during the past five years have the powerful financial backing of big business. In 1976, for instance, during elections to Congress, about 90 per cent of political donations by American corporations went to candidates of right-wing organizations.

At this autumn's new elections to Congress the candidates of "the new right", as they have been dubbed by the American press, hope to get from the monopolies at least 15 million dollars.

ANTICOMMUNISM ACTS AS CATALYST FOR ARMS RACE IN U.S.

LD241344Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov writes: Starting with Harry Truman, every U.S. President spoke about the need to liquidate nuclear weapons, but in reality expanded and perfected the nuclear arsenal of the United States, the prominent public figure and journalist Sidney Lens writes in the magazine NATION. In his article "Thirty Years of Escalation" he notes that Truman, for example, while advancing plans of disarmament not only continued the production of atomic bombs, but in 1949 ordered the development of hydrogen weapons. Dwight Eisenhower spoke a lot about utilizing the atom for peaceful purposes, but started the production of hydrogen bombs, as well as nuclear-missile submarines. Under other Presidents, too, there were large increases of U.S. budget allocations for military needs. Thus, while in 1948 the military budget amounted to 12 billion dollars, this year it reached the record level of about 130 billion dollars.

The author of the article stresses that throughout the post-war period the United States was the initiator of the nuclear arms race, which was intensified to the accompaniment of clamour about the non-existent Soviet threat and alleged military superiority of Warsaw Treaty countries.

Sidney Lens stresses that anti-communism always was and is a catalyst of the arms race and has been used by militaristic circles to whip up military psychosis. Without anticommunism, the arms race in the United States would have never risen to its present level, writes Sydney Luns.

BIKINI ISLANDERS TO BE EVACUATED DUE TO RADIATION

LD231330Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The long-suffering people of Bikini Atoll who returned to their native places recently after roaming for 30 years over Pacific islands are to be evacuated again. The latest research showed that the level of radio-active contamination of the atoll that was used by the Pentagon in the fifties for nuclear weapon tests is so high that living in the island is dangerous for people. The Department of the Interior worked out urgent plans for evacuation of people from Bikini Atoll in the next two or three months.

As is known, the atoll's population, 167 people, were driven in 1946 from their native lands by the U.S. Department of Defence, which found Bikini Atoll an ideal place for staging nuclear weapon tests. 23 nuclear explosions were set off in Bikini Atoll in 1954-1958.

Striving to play down the danger of nuclear explosions to lull the world public, the Pentagon asserted that atomic explosions do not have a lasting harmful effect on the environment. The United States Government proclaimed in 1968 that Bikini Atoll is free from radio-active contamination and allowed the population to return to Bikini. A part of the islanders believed these assurances and returned home.

The investigation carried out recently confirmed the worst fears: Radioactive contamination of vegetation and water in the atoll proved to be 4-5 times higher than the permissible level.

Representative of the people of Bikini Tomaki Juda said that the day when these data was published was a sad day in the sad history of the population of Bikini. Speaking in a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, he said that it is the United States Government that is to blame entirely for the misfortunes that befell his people. The U.S. authorities brought the islanders back to the atoll without taking any measures of precaution. As a result of this, people were subjected to dangerous radioactive contamination. We are sad for we believe that this could have been avoided if only the authorities carried out a thorough investigation of the atoll a few years ago. We insisted on such an investigation, but we were denied this all the time.

The enhanced radio-active contamination was also registered in other atolls, including the populated Marshall Islands in which Bikini is included.

BRIEFS

U.S. BUSINESSMEN IN NAKHODKA--An international seminar, within the framework of Soviet-American economic relations, was held in Nakhodka yesterday. One of the largest U.S. industrial firms, (Broham Nickel) Corporation, demonstrated before maritime transportation specialists of the Far Eastern basin new compounds, including various chemicals for cleaning machines, water coolers and solutions for rust and other production purposes. This is the first time that such a meeting between representatives of American business circles and Soviet specialists has been held. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 24 May 78 OW]

CHINA

PRC SLANDERS USSR, CUBA OVER EVENTS IN ZAIRE

Huang Hua Remarks

LD231630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] According to the Chinese mass information media, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua made slanderous assertions and provocative attacks against the Soviet Union and Cuba during a meeting with the Zairian ambassador, accusing them of planning the actions of the rebels in Shaba Province and of widespread interference in African affairs. It is apparent that the Chinese leaders, instead of condemning the crude imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Zaire, have voluntarily undertaken the task of whitewashing the open intervention by the NATO countries.

Teng Joins Campaign

LD242338Y Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Crude Slanders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Peking, May 24, TASS--The Chinese press has launched a campaign of slanderous attacks against the USSR and Cuba in connection with the reports on the events in Zaire. A statement hostile to the socialist countries was made by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and then a statement in the same vein was made to American journalists by Vice Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping.

Both of them presented in a wrong light the actual state of things, disregarded the official denials to this score and levelled slanderous attacks against the socialist countries accusing them of involvement in the Zaire conflict. Characteristically, both Chinese leaders did not say a single word to condemn the actual interference in the internal affairs of Zaire, the intervention of the NATO countries there. The pronouncements by the Peking leaders and the press in connection with the developments in Zaire are fresh proof of the fact that Peking supports the subversive course of international imperialism against the national liberation movement in the first place in Africa, where the policy of the PRC and imperialism turns out to be coordinated, as a matter of fact.

PRC Echoes Imperialists

LD241852Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Acting in League with Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Grigoryev writes: Blood of innocent people is being shed in Zaire. Soldiers of West European member countries of the North Atlantic alliance airlifted to Africa in agreement with Washington are killing all who seem to be "suspect" to them (including Europeans, as eye witnesses arriving from the area of hostilities in Europe say). They are particularly brutally making short work of the participants in the uprising which, as the same eye witnesses say, broke out in Zaire's Shaba Province in protest against the local administration's corruption. Even the Western press is forced to admit that behind the bloody events in Zaire are the interests of big monopoly capital striving to keep the Africans in actual slavery at any cost.

The reports on "Soviet and Cuban interference in Zaire's affairs" first used by the NATO sources to justify their this time not invented [as received] by real armed intervention were then refuted by the official authorities of the Western powers themselves.

But nevertheless, the imperialist inventions are incessantly echoed in Peking, allegations are made about Soviet intrigues in the African Continent. The HSINHUA agency has published the text of the message by Hua Kuo-feng to General Mobutu. Pretending to be unaware of the forced denials of the West, the Peking dictator is expressing hypocritical "solidarity" to his friend in Kinshasa in the struggle against what he calls "Soviet-Cuban invasion." In doing so he reiterates the allegations made by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua to the Zaire ambassador in Peking a week ago. The Chinese foreign minister echoed the NATO propaganda in saying that the Shaba area was invaded by Soviet and Cuban mercenaries.

The disgraceful role played by Mao's successors in Africa and other continents, where they are unreservedly teaming up with imperialism exposes better than any words Peking's real face. It is the face of an accomplice of racialism and neocolonialism. It is not by mere chance that in the course of the visit to the PRC of U.S. Presidential Assistant on National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski, the PRC leaders, as the UPI agency said, accepted the evaluation of their country's policy as that of "the NATO of the East".

Peking has proved by all of its policy that it is a no lesser enemy of the young developing states than those who do not have to camouflage their imperialist strivings by pseudo-revolutionary phraseology.

WEU PLANS DISCUSSION OF WIDER TIES WITH PRC

LD241355Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary: "Dangerous Game"]

[Text] The reports issuing currently from the headquarters of the Western European Union [WEU] attract the attention of everyone who is concerned about the fate of peace.

The WEU's general issues committee has drawn up draft recommendations, which have been proposed for discussion at the WEU assembly session in June. The draft concerns relations between the seven members of the WEU and China.

As is known, the Peking leadership is taking more and more practical steps directed against international security. Newspaper reports in the United States and other NATO countries, for example, are eloquent. "China's military leaders are going shopping," the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states. It reminds us that Chinese military delegations are visiting Britain, France, the FRG and Sweden. Peking has already received military delegations from the FRG, Britain and certain other countries. Italy's LA STAMPA points out that China is playing an ever increasing role in the strategic considerations of Washington and the European NATO countries.

The true purpose of WEU actions is also graphically indicated by the fact that the aforementioned committee has issued overt calls to employ the maoists to "effectively oppose" the Soviet Union.

Through the endeavors of certain circles, the EEC organization (the Common Market) has already signed a trade agreement with China providing it "most-favored-nation status." Mutual understanding between Peking and NATO headquarters has reached such a level that certain leaders of this bloc are already publicly calling China the "16th NATO member."

The game played by influential circles within the WEU is fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace. It is well known how attempts to "channel" aggression against the USSR have developed for Europeans. Where are the guarantees that the current provocateurs will be luckier than the ill-famed Munich "Peacemakers"?

The aims pursued by Peking irreconcilably contradict the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states and peoples.

PRC OBLIVIOUS TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION'S PEACEFUL AIMS

OW232218Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Disarmament Answers the Needs of Our Times"]

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly's special session on disarmament will open May 23. Our station observer comments:

The Soviet Union attaches very great importance to the work of this session. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed his wish for its success when he addressed the 18th Komsomol National Congress. He also emphatically pointed out that the Soviet Union will make vigorous efforts to insure that this session yields fruitful results.

The USSR believes that this special UN session is an important step in preparing for a world disarmament conference. Great efforts have been made for the convocation of this current session, including the establishment of a special UN committee.

The Soviet delegation firmly supports the formulation of a universal principle that will serve as the basic criterion for achieving a ban on the arms race and for enforcing concrete disarmament measures in the future. The Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that successful disarmament depends upon the good will of all countries and that all militarily-strong countries should, without exception, play a role in this cause. The Soviet delegation stresses that the international treaties, agreements and conventions that concern a ban on the arms race and that are already in effect must not be neglected, because adherence to the stipulations of these documents enhances an atmosphere of trust and is conducive to the adoption of more concrete disarmament measures based on accumulated experience.

Soon before the convocation of this special UN session, the Warsaw Pact member states held a meeting of their foreign ministers. The communique issued at the conclusion of that meeting proclaimed the determination of the participants to make constructive contributions to the work of the special UN session on disarmament and to strive for beneficial, concrete results. They also stated that their countries advocate the convocation of an international disarmament conference. This position, adopted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has won worldwide praise and understanding. This response resulted from the socialist countries' high sense of responsiblity and concern for the world situation.

It is very regrettable that this position is not shared by the Chinese leadership in view of the fact that the leaders have not directly opposed disarmament and have occasionally made beguiling remarks concerning their genuine support for universal, general disarmament.

Let's look at Peking's concrete actions. China has not signed the treaties banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and underwater. The Chinese have not signed the nonproliferation treaty or the ban on maintaining nuclear weapons underwater. Peking has not approved the conventions against germ warfare weapons or military activities that affect the natural environment. The Chinese delegate at the UN has not agreed to any resolution banning the arms race. In other words, Peking does not want to restrain itself by assuming any international obligation. Essentially, this prompts imperialism to support armament efforts.

Abundant evidence proves this point. It is supported by Peking's attitude toward the neutron bomb. While hundreds of millions of people are calling for a ban to this barbarous, large-scale killer weapon and are firmly demanding that the West accept the socialist countries proposal for a general commitment to non-production of the neutron bomb, the Chinese leaders are trying their best to make everyone believe there is nothing terrifying about the neutron bomb. Chinese military specialist Chang Ai-ping has even claimed that the production of the neutron bomb reveals a daring spirit in overcoming international difficulties.

The Peking leaders are applauded by the most militant imperialist bloc because they approve of the NATO bloc's arms expansion, strive to (?obstruct efforts) by the Soviet Union and the United States to prepare for the signing of a new agreement on strategic arms limitation, and slander the talks concerning limitation of arms and armed forces in central Europe.

The Chinese leaders expend most of their energy on distorting Soviet policy and attempting to assemble all kinds of anti-Soviet fronts and alliances. This, particularly, has been welcomed by world reactionaries. For instance, Peking has called on West European countries and the United States to unite in opposition to the USSR and has promised to persuade Japan to join China in opposing the Soviet Union from the East. Recently, they called on the alliance of Southeast Asian Nations to establish a joint anti-Soviet front.

All sober-minded politicians in Washington, Tokyo and the capitals of the Western and developing countries have opposed Peking's anti-Soviet views. Indonesia's coordinating minister for politics and security has stated that Indonesia is absolutely opposed to establishing a so-called China-ASEAN front because this would contradict Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy.

Consolidating peace, further easing tension and striving for disarmament are tasks of primary importance. Successful fulfillment of these tasks undoubtedly accords with the interests of people of all countries, including the Chinese people, because their fulfillment will transfer enormous weapons expenditures to peaceful construction and prosperity of the people. But the Peking leaders simply don't want to hear about concrere disarmament measures. This is their position concerning the current UN special session on disarmament.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW DAYS I! SOFIA FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD2413O1Y MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Report on speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, member of the CPSU CC Politboro, at the 19 May meeting of representatives of the working people of the Bulgarian capital in "Universiad" Hall, attended by T. Zhivkov, on the occasion of Moscow Days in Sofia: "The Fraternal Friendship of the Capitals"]

[Excerpts] A speech was then delivered by V.V. Grishin.

It is with great joy, he said, that I fulfill the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: to convey to the participants of the ceremonial meeting, to the communists and working people of Sofia and to the entire Bulgarian people his warm and cordial greetings and wishes for new achievements in developing the economy, science and culture and in implementing the plans for socialist building. Leonid Ilich also conveyed his wishes for success of the Moscow Days in Sofia and expressed the confidence that these will contribute to a new blossoming of the inviolable fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

All of us--members of the delegation from the soviet capital and participants in the Moscow Days in Sofia--the speaker continued, feel tremendous joy at this moving meeting with our Bulgarian friends. We are confident that the Moscow Days in Sofia which start today will be a new manifestation of the inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and conclusive testimony to the constantly strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and their capitals.

The time-tested friendship between our peoples has repeatedly proved its strength and effectiveness. Its glorious annals include many vivid pages telling of the joint struggle for freedom and national independence and for peace and social progress.

One such page is the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke whose centenary all Soviet people recently celebrated with you. It is profoundly symbolic that the jubilee of Bulgaria's liberation coincided with another important date--the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty.

The policy line of the CPSU and the BCP of consistent rapprochement between our countries and peoples--a policy line which is entirely in accordance with the national and international interests of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria--is being successfully implemented in the course of the steady deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Close is embracing every sphere of life and yielding increasingly rich fruits. The broad working people's masses are participating actively in it.

The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP is the reliable foundation of the indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. The constant meetings and consultations between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, the leaders of our parties and states, play an important role in its development and strengthening. The official visit to the Soviet Union last year by a Bulgarian party-government delegation headed by Comrade Zhivkov was of great importance.

Soviet people and Muscovites, V.V. Grishin went on to say, are sincerely glad at the successes of the Bulgarian people who, under the BCP's leadership, are successfully solving the tasks set by the 11th party congress and the national party conference of raising the quality and efficiency of production and all social activity and are confidently traveling the path of building a developed socialist society.

The working people of Sofia are making a great contribution to the achievements of people's Bulgaria. Impressive results have been reached in the field of industry, construction, science and culture. The task of transforming Sofia into a model socialist city is being implemented persistently.

The achievements of Bulgaria and of the working people of Sofia are close and dear to the Muscovites, as indeed they are to all Soviet people. We view them as a part of our common cause--the building of communism.

Every year the ties between the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Sofia BCP Gorkom, the party raykoms, city soviets, trade union, Komsomol and public organizations and the labor collectives of our capitals become stronger. New forms of cooperation have arisen--for example, the exchange of worker teams between Moscow and Sofia enterprises. The experience of the Moscow construction workers is being successfully utilized in housing and industrial construction in Sofia and in planning its future subway. The Muscovites in their turn are extensively using the achievements of the Bulgarian workers. Many creative, scientific and study collectives of our cities are carrying out friendly joint work.

A remarkable festival of eternal indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship is the days of Sofia which passed with great success in Moscow. It was a major event of socio-political and cultural life and a moving demonstration of how strong and deep the fraternal feelings linking us really are. The days of Bulgarian culture began recently in our city. Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, that the communists of the Soviet capital and all Muscovites will continue to strengthen friendship between Moscow and Sofia and between the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria.

Our meeting, the speaker noted, is taking place soon after the portentous events in the life of the Soviet country--the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These events graphically showed the whole world the Soviet people's great achievements and generated a new upsurge of the political and labor activity of the masses which was reflected in the successful completion of the plan for the 2d year of the 5-year plan. The 3d year has also begun well. The working people of the USSR are endeavoring with all their might through their shock labor to put into practice the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress for the socio-economic development of the country and to increase the might of the motherland.

V.V. Grishin went on to talk about the results of the fulfillment of the yearly plan and socialist pledges for 1977 by the working people of Moscow and about the wide scope of socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the 1978 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole and about the great work being done by the party organization and labor collectives of the capital in striving to resolve a historic task--to transform Moscow into a model communist city.

An important role in the ideological and patriotic education of the working people, the speaker stressed, is being played by the books of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recollections "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth." The publication of these books was a major event in the political and social life of Soviet society. The fact that these remarkable works are being extensively discussed in Bulgaria is convincing evidence of the spiritual and ideological unity of our peoples.

The ideological conviction of the Muscovites and their loyalty to the cause of the Communist Party and high level of awareness were manifest during the communist Subbotnik of 22 April devoted to the 108th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

We were glad to learn that on 22 April the inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital also went out on the labor festival devoted to the anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the opening of the BCP national party conference and attained high results. In this we see yet another brilliant example of socialist internationalism in action.

The ideas of October and the ideas of communism which have been embraced by millions of the masses, V.V. Grishin said, have acquired invincible force. They are changing the face of our planet and bringing nearer the era of true freedom, fraternity and peace throughout the world.

Fear-stricken in the face of the inexorable movement of history, our ideological opponents are striving to belittle the greatness of real socialism's gains, are intensifying hostile propaganda and are making attempts to undermine the alliance of the fraternal parties and to distort their policy. The forces of imperialism and reaction are endeavoring to prevent the socialist community from building a new life and are attempting to defame their actions aimed at detente and at insuring peace and the security of the peoples.

The CPSU and the Soviet state persistently and consistently pursue the line of implementing the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems--a principle which is the cornerstone of the detente policy--and of excluding world war from society's life.

The speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and his speech at the 18th All-Union Komsomol Congress reaffirmed our party's firm determination to contribute in every possible way to deepening international detente and submitted specific proposals aimed at totally ending any further quantitative and qualitative growth in the armaments and armed forces of states possessing a large military potential. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and his talks with the leaders of the West German state were an important contribution to implementing this policy.

Muscovities, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the communist party and its Central Committee aimed at further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and at insuring peace and security for all the planet's peoples.

The socialist countries' coordinated actions in the international arena, their close cohesion and loyalty to the sacred banner of Marxism-Leninism and the strengthening of the defensive Warsaw Pact are an important condition of successfully achieving these noble aims.

We are sincerely glad that the People's Republic of Bulgaria--a firm link of the socialist community and our faithful friend and ally which is making a weighty contribution to strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world--is marching in single formation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

The holding of the Moscow Days in Sofia and the atmosphere of fraternal friendship in which this meeting is being held are wonderful new evidence of our cohesion and unity.

V.V. Grishin expressed the hope that Sofia inhabitants will be able during these days to gain a closer knowledge of Moscow today, Muscovites' life and work and the city's development prospects. In conclusion he wished the Bulgarian working people new successes in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and proposed toasts in honor of the eternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and between the working people of Moscow and Sofia and in honor of the fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the BCP.

To tumultuous applause from those present V.V. Grishin presented Sofia's working people with a picture depicting the Moscow Kremlin.

DEMICHEV SEES STANISHEV DEPART MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD241025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 21 May D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and L. Pavlov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department, who had been visiting the Soviet Union in connection with the Days of Bulgarian Culture, left Moscow for Sofia.

They were seen off at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR was among those seeing them off.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED 22 MAY

LD241341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Development of Cultural Relations"]

[Excerpts] A protocol on the creation of a Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation was signed in Moscow 22 May.

On the same day P.N. Demichev received L. Zhivkova, who is heading the Bulgarian delegation at the Bulgarian culture festival in the Soviet Union.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation, which contributes to deepening the process of rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria, were discussed in the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS ON POSITIONS

Kosygin Greets Djuranovic

LD231127Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council:

Respected Comrade Djuranovic,

Accept my cordial congratulations on your reelection to the post of president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and my wishes for further successes in your activity for the good of the Yugoslav people.

I express confidence that the friendship of the peoples of our countries and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] A. Kosygin. 19 May.

Gromyko Greets Vrhovec

LD231129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] To Comrade Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs;

In connection with your appointment as Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs accept my congratulations and wishes for success in your activity.

I am convinced that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will continue to develop fruitfully for the good of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] A. Gromyko. 19 May

SOVIET UNION'S ARKHIPOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

LD242342Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Today Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received the Yugoslav Government delegation led by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Ilija Djukic, temporary charge d'affaires of the SFRY, took part in the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

USSR'S PELSHE MEETS WITH CSSR DELEGATION LED BY CAPKA

LD230900Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and CPCZ, from 16 to 22 May a delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, headed by its Chairman Capka was in the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak comrades learned of the work and experience of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee CPSU and the party commissions of local party organs. The Czechoslovak friends met Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU. CPSU. Today the delegation was received by Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and had a warm, friendly conversation with him.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET PRAGUE COUNTERPARTS

LD231013Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorkispolkom, sent Comrade A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, and Comrade Z. Zuska, mayor of Prague, a telegram of congratulations in connection with the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors. It says, in particular, that the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and the working people of Moscow send the Prague CPCZ City Committee, the National Committee and all residents of Prague cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors, and wishes all Communists and working people of Prague great new successes in building the developed socialist society.

COMMUNIQUE ON HUSAK-GIEREK MEETING IN SLOVAKIA

LD242334Y Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 24, TASS--A final communique has been issued here on the results of the friendly working meeting in the high Tatras (Slovakia) between general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal with First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The leaders of the brother parties highly assessed the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet Union. The important contribution to their implementation by general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, indomitable determination of Czechoslovakia and Poland was stressed to further actively struggle in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community for further international detente. The sides noted the principled significance of a further deepening of the unity of the international communist and working class movement along the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz left Czechoslovakia for home today.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POLISH AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD231036Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Poland Aid to Developing Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23 TASS--The TASS commentator, Fedor Labutin, writes:

Poland will continue strengthening contacts with developing countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually-advantageous cooperation, will support their desire for the establishment of a just international economic order. This was re-emphasised at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party CC last week.

Cooperation of Poland and other countries of the socialist community with developing countries enables the young states to get rid of oppression by international imperialist monopolies, to build up their national economy and to consolidate independence.

Specialists from people's Poland today work in 50 developing countries. In Algeria, they are designing towns, in Nigeria they help handling Polish equipment in coalmines, in Libya they are building motor roads.

Economic contacts between the Polish People's Republic and Latin American countries are actively developing. Poland is exporting a wide range of production of the electro-engineering industry, from electric measuring instruments to turbounits for heat and hydropower plants, to Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina and other countries of that continent.

Polish builders also make a big contribution to the development of Iraq. They are erecting dams on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which will prevent flooding of a large crop area. With Soviet, Italian and French specialists, they are participating in the building of a gas pipeline in Iran which will stretch from the Persian Gulf to the Soviet frontiers.

Socialist Poland renders big ass stance to young states in the training of national personnel. About 1,500 (?studen s) from Asia, Africa and Latin America are enrolled in higher educational establishment of the Polish People's Republic.

Cooperation with young developing states looms large in Poland's policy. Inter-governmental mixed commissions have been established with many countries, and long-term trade agreements signed, which establish the principles of cooperation in the most important spheres for the sides.

Industrial cooperation is steadily expanding. Several mixed companies with Poland's participation have been set up to help developing countries expand their national economy.

Visits and talks of Polish leaders in developing countries promote the expansion of mutually-advantageous economic cooperation. This is borne out by the fact that Poland's trade with those countries has trebled in the seventies.

MOSCOW REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON SHAH'S HUNGARIAN VISIT

LD241430Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24, TASS--Relations between Hungary and Iran based on the principles of mutual advantage are developing in a favourable direction to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, says an official communique on the official visit of the Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in the Hungarian People's Republic. He visited Hungary at the invitation of President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi. During the talks the sides pointed to the importance of meetings of representatives of the two countries at the summit level and stressed that there exist further possibilities for all-round widening of Hungarian-Iranian cooperation.

Touching upon international problems, the sides pointed out that the lessening of tensions is the only way of consolidating international peace and security, the communique says. In view of this, all peaceful forces and governments must support the efforts to spread detente to all continents, to make it irreversible.

The heads of both states stressed that the spreading of political detente to the military sphere is the key position of consolidation of peace and security and declared for urgent measures in disarmament. The sides believe that all international efforts aimed at banning production of nuclear weapons and working out an effective agreement preventing its spread are necessary, and support such efforts. They declared for ending the arms race and emphasized the need of measures aimed at general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this connection, the sides expressed the hope that the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament will help speed up the talks on disarmament.

During his visit, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi had a meeting with first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar. During the meeting that passed in the atmosphere of openness there was an exchange of opinions on the state of relations between the two countries and on important international problems.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING ENTERPRISE CREATED--Budapest, May 20, TASS--An agreement on creating an international shipping enterprise "Interlichter" in which Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR and Czechoslovakia will participate, was signed here. The creation of "Interlichter" is a result of close cooperation of the four socialist countries in sea shipping and navigation along the Danube, a new step to expand and deepen economic cooperation of the CMEA member-countries. It will make it possible to perfect the system of transit transportation of cargoes by sea and along the Danube. The capital of the Hungarian People's Republic will be the venue of the new enterprise. With the consent of the states that founded the enterprise, it can be joined by any country that subscribes to its purposes and adopts its regulations. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 20 May 78 LD]

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV IN KIEV--The Bulgarian delegation headed by BCP Central Committee Secretary Stanishev, which is the USSR on the occasion of the Bulgarian culture days, had a warm and friendly conversation on 18 May with Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member and Secretary Malanchuk who spoke about the republic's achievements in socioeconomic and cultural development under Soviet rule. The Bulgarian guests visited the Ukrainian State Museum of the history of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 and made a trip to Mironovka in Kievskaya Oblast. On 19 May the delegation visited the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture. Culture Minister Bezklubenko spoke about cultural developments in the socialist countries. Dimitur Stanishev expressed thanks for the hospitable reception in the Ukraine on behalf of the delegation. The visitors also toured the city. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

PEACE PARTISAN MEETING IN KIEV--A meeting of Soviet and Bulgarian peace partisans was held in Kiev on 17-18 May. The Soviet delegation was headed by Gonchar, member of the World Peace Council and chairman of the Ukrainian Committee for Peace Defence, and the Bulgarian by Dimitrov-Goshkin, member of the World Peace Council and chairman of the National Committee for Peace Defense. The public representatives of the two fraternal countries discussed issues concerning the further development of bilateral cooperation in the interests of general peace and the security of peoples and adopted a joint communique. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

SOVIETS CRITICZE NATO, FRENCH ACTIONS IN ZAIRE

Pre-Planned NATO Action

LD241216Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["NATO in the Role of Gendarme"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, May 24 TASS--The NATO armed intervention in Zaire has clearly demonstrated that in the capitals of member-countries of this aggressive bloc NATO is being given a new role, that of a world policeman, a stifler of the national liberation movements of the peoples.

Some organs of the American press write that NATO strategists are long harbouring plans of giving NATO the functions of a sort of military policeman operating far outside of Europe. The view is held in the NATO headquarters that the alliance should have at its disposal a sort of "fire brigade" which could be sent with "demonstration of strength" mission to areas of conflict outside of the sphere of the bloc's operation, writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. As is known, that was the case in Zaire where Belgian paratroopers and French legionaries, ferried to Shaba Province in U.S. military transport planes flown by American pilots, rudely interfered in the internal affairs of that country.

It is obvious now that the armed intervention in Zaire carried out under the false pretext of "exacuating" white Europeans and Americans from Kolwezi was actually a pre-planned NATO action. In this connection the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the supreme commander-in-chief of NATO's Joint Armed Forces in Europe, the American General Alexander Haig is long insisting that the bloc should display interest in conflicts occurring outside of Europe. Similar views, the paper continues, were publicly voiced by the chairman of the NATO Military Committee General Herman Gundersen.

Such statements, along with the military operation in Zaire, show that there has appeared a new strategic concept of the global role of the NATO military machine, which the West intends to use for rude interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

The screen offered by NATO is preferable to actions by individual members of this alliance, writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

In other words, in Washington and other NATO capitals an attempt is being made by force of arms to preserve and strengthen the positions of imperialism and neo-colonialism in Africa and other parts of the world.

NATO Widening Intervention

LD242205Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Zaire: Interventionists Widening Occupation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--The NATO countries, which launched a joint intervention in Zaire, are now widening the scale of their armed intervention in Africa. An active role in organising and carrying out this intervention is as earlier played by the United States. A spokesman for the State Department said that Washington is sounding out possibilities for additional support for the troops operating in Zaire.

The statement by French official circles to the effect that the troops sent by them to Zaire will return home after the search for foreign citizens "reported missing or taken hostage" is completed, serve only as a cover for broadening the scale of military operations in that African country. According to reports of news agencies, detachments of paratroopers of the French Foreign Legion have launched a big operation west of the town of Kolwezi.

The Western powers strive to spread their aggression to the states neighbouring on Zaire. The Zambian ZANA government news agency reported that a Zambian frontier post on the road running from the town of Lubumbashi, the administrative centre of Zaire's Shaba Province, was bombed yesterday.

Well-grounded concern over the actions of the NATO countries in Zaire is also expressed by the People's Republic of Angola, as the interventionists are carrying out their military operations in direct proximity to its border. Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party CC Lucio Lara said that "international reaction and imperialists are doing their utmost to use the situation in Zaire with their sinister aims, and the territory of Zaire as a base for subversive activity against progressive African countries.

This is also seen in particular from the meeting held yesterday between U.S. President J. Carter and a group of senators. As the newspaper Washington POST reported, Senator R. Clark said after the meeting that it is becoming increasingly clear that the U.S. President intends to draw the country into new interference in Angola. The newspaper also notes that Deputy Assistant for National Security Affairs D. Aaron and CIA Director S. Turner discussed with Clark questions pertaining to the supply of U.S. weapons through third countries to the forces coming out against the legitimate governments in Angola and Ethiopia.

The events in Zaire were discussed at an unofficial meeting of foreign ministers of the Common Market member countries in the town of Nyborg in Denmark. Western news agencies note that arguing with the participants in the meeting, who believe that the European economic community must dissociate itself from military interference in conflicts in the African Continent, the French representative tried to justify the intervention in Zaire.

Reports coming from Zaire, as seen from the Western press, give the lie to the claims of the NATO member countries that they had recourse to armed interference in Zaire allegedly with the aim of saving the lives of Europeans. Their troops together with the marauder soldiers of the Zaire Army unleashed a real campaign of terror in Kolwezi and around it, whose victims were the same Europeans whom they allegedly "were saving".

Thus, a captain of the Belgium Army, who returned to Brussels from Shaba told a REUTER correspondent that French soldiers pull the trigger using any pretext. They open fire at everything that is moving.

As the correspondent reports, French paratroopers stopped a car, in which there were six Europeans, who were on the way to the airport for evacuation, and when the latter could not produce their identity cards they shot them on the spot.

The Belgian newspaper LE SOIR writes in its dispatch from Kolwezi that paratroopers of the French Legion killed innocent people. The Legionaries shot in particular four Belgians and one Yugoslav. As far as the Africans are concerned, the interventionists are acting against them as wild racialists. The legionnaires shoot them on sight. "For them, the blacks do not count," LE SOIR notes.

The cutthroats of the French For ign Legion in Shaba are under the command of Colonel F. Herulin, who is notorious for personally torturing prisoners during the war in Algeria. As the newspaper L'HUM NITE notes, he was one of those who tortured Henry Alleg, a staff member of the new paper and author of books on the struggle of the Algerian peoples for independenc .

Tension in Belgium

LD241809Y Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Political Situation Sharpens"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 24, TASS--Belgium's interference in Zaire's internal affairs has brought about a sharpening of the political situation in the country. In this connection Prime Minister L. Tindemans, addressing Parliament, tried to justify his government's interference, involving Belgian Armed Forces, in Zaire's internal conflict.

The prime minister repeated the thesis that the Belgian forces, in distinction from the French troops, were set the task of "evacuating their compatriots" within 72 hours, without any interference in the internal conflict.

French action, with continued military operations in Shaba Province, for the purpose, it is maintained, of restoring "law and order" there, aroused universal condemnation in the Belgian Parliament. These actions were supported by only one representative of the extreme right-wing party.

It is noted here that if the U.S. and France keep pressuring the Belgian Government to extend the stay of Belgian troops in Zaire, this might result in a government crisis.

NEW TIMES VIEWS NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

LD250708Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["NATO Equilibristics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The final communique of the NATO Defense Planning Committee in Brussels represents a "political paradox" to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, writes the weekly NEW TIMES.

"The ministers drew up an armaments program, which has no precedent in the entire history of the North Atlantic Treaty, to be approved by NATO heads of state of government at the Washington conference on 30-31 May. It covers the period right up to the end of the current century and envisages stepping up the combat readiness of forces, their more rapid transfer to theaters of military actions, measures for the mobilization of reserves, increasing armed forces and means of electronic warfare, modernization of tactical nuclear weapons, and other steps.

In adopting such a program the defense ministers obviously did not derive their inspiration from the convocation of the UNGA special session on disarmament, but, rather from another event--the collective intervention of NATO countries in Zaire.

The participants in the meetings in Brussels assert that they have also taken into account "future tendencies in relations between East and West." But if ministers have drawn up a long-term program of heightened militarization, this means that they are orienting themselves towards a tendency leading not to the weakening but to the kindling of a military confrontation. This is also the impression one gets from the hypocritical references to the "threat" of Warsaw Pact countries scattered throughout the entire NATO document.

FRENCH CP OFFICIAL ATTACKED FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD241356Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Back to Eduard Bernstein"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--The position of Jean Elleinstein, deputy director of the Marxist Research Centre under the Central Committee of the French Communist Party "is the position of an anti-Sovietist, anti-communist, the position of an enemy of socialism", Yuriy Sedov writes in the NEW TIMES weekly. "Whereas in the past, the author writes, Jean Elleinstein smeared separate pages of Soviet history, levelling against our people truly shocking, false, slanderous accusations, now this author has actually taken the stand of hundred percent hostility to the Soviet Union and socialism in general".

In an article printed in the April 13, 1978 issue of the newspaper LE MONDE, he stated unabashed: "The society created in the USSR is not socialism at all, not a socialist society". More than that, he described it almost as an "anti-model" of socialism.

"Following opponents of peaceful coexistence he repeats the slanderous concoction that the Soviet Union fears detente". And this at a time when the whole world recognizes the USSR's tireless and fruitful activities in favour of detente, for consolidating it and spreading it to the military field!

"But even this is not the limit", Sedov goes on. "In an interview to the magazine FAIRE, Elleinstein went so far as unflinchingly to draw an analogy between the role of the state under socialism and under fascism. For him the Nazi state, that enslaved the whole of Western Europe, including France, and the Soviet state, that saved the world from the brown plague, are one and the same thing!

"Proceeding from this, we cannot but state openly that the position of Jean Elleinstein is the position of an antisovietist, anti-communist, the position of an enemy of socialism. It is not just cynical but sacrilegous to place on the same board the Soviet socialist state and Hitler's fascist state".

"In his speech at the National Conference of the French Communist Party in January 1978 Elleinstein said that for contemporary France the road to socialism cannot be found in the writings of Lenin or on their basis." While in the book "an open letter to Frenchmen on the joint program republic", published on the eve of the parliamentary elections, he named at last the prophet who, (of course, in Elleinstein's opinion) can indicate this road. And this prophet is...Bernstein, the notoriously known forefather of the reformist revision of Marxism!

"But today Elleinstein openly opposes his own party as well", Sedov points out. "Here is an example. In one of his public statements, in particular, in the already mentioned article in LE MONDE, Ellenstein tries to explain the failure of the union of left-wing forces to score an election victory by the fact that the French Communist Party, as he states, had not risked 'cardinal changes' in its essence. He demands to 'advance to the end' in the revision of its theoretical and organizational foundations."

It must be said that the "cardinal changes" to which Elleinstein urged French communists are of a very definite nature. In effect, he demands of the French Communist Party the same things that are demanded of it by the worst reactionaries--renunciation of the main features inherent in revolutionary parties of the working class.

"For instance, he calls for the creation of a 'new communist party' which would start its activities with a renunciation of the decisions of the historic 1920 Tour Congress, would renounce democratic centralism and even its own name".

"These are demands of a liquidationist".

"Everything has become mixed up in Elleinstein's writings: renunciation of scientific socialism combined with praise for revisionism, arrogant attacks against the Soviet Union in the spirit of the worst bourgeois models, and liquidationist criticism of his own party."

"But one thing is clear: Elleinstein has discarded his camouflage and now stands in full view of all as an opponent of socialism."

GROMYKO HOLDS NEW YORK TALKS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD242313Y Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 25, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received on May 24 French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud.

They discussed some issues of Soviet-French relations. The ministers also exchanged views on a number of international problems of mutual interest, including questions of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS SCHMIDT AFTER BREZHNEV VISIT

LD241648Y Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 24, TASS--The federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, noted in an interview for the paper GENERAL ANZEIGER that the problems discussed during the recent visit to the FRG by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, found reflection in a Joint Declaration. Referring to international matters, he singled out in particular that place in the document which says that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for the defence needs and that appropriate disarmament measures and measures to restrict nuclear and conventional arms would be of great significance. "I regard this as considerable progress," he stressed.

Noting that the two sides in the Bonn talks declared their desire to considerably expand and deepen economic relations between them, the chancellor stated: The firmer we are bound to one another economically, the farther will the danger of grave political and military conflicts recede into the background. For its economic purposefulness the agreement on long-term cooperation signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit is of great value itself. Very valuable also is its effect in the sphere of employment, and raising living standards. The agreement's importance for political detente, allows to regard it among documents of particular importance.

NORWEGIAN SECRET SERVICE LINKED WITH COLBY, CIA

LD241718Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, May 24, TASS--The city court of Oslo began hearings into the case of the retired Norwegian Army Major Sven Blindheim, who had made exposures of the criminal actions of the Norwegian intelligence service.

In the early 50's it engaged in the recruitment of agents, and sent them into Soviet territory for spying and sabotage. On assignments from the service Sven Blindheim personally took part in instructing the recruits. At present he is being brought to trial for divulging a state secret.

Local commentators note that the facts cited by S. Blindheim are confirmed by the memoirs of former CIA Chief William Colby, recently published in the U.S. They say that it was on CIA's assignments that hostile activity in regard to the Soviet Union took place in the Nordic countries in the 50's.

In his "memoirs" the former chief of the American intelligence service notes that he was responsible for creating a subversive network in Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Special sabotage groups were formed with Colby's immediate participation as well as secret caches of weapons, explosives and radio transmitters. These subversive formations were to operate against "Soviet troops".

Local circles regard the appearance of Colby's memoirs as additional testimony of the fact that the operation in which S. Blindheim took part in his time, was not an isolated episode but a link in the long chain of anti-Soviet provocations prepared by the CIA.

A committee in defence of Sven Blindheim has been formed here, which includes a number of Norway's noted public figures and politicians. A statement by the committee stresses that Blindheim's trial is nothing but an attempt to conceal historical facts from the public, facts which expose the unseemly activities and ties of the Norwegian secret service with the CIA.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES TELEGRAMS WITH NORWEGIAN KING

LD222052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to King Olav of Norway expressing sincere congratulations and good wishes to the Norwegian people in connection with the country's national festival--Constitution Day. In a reply telegraph the King of Norway expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

KIRILLIN AT USSR-UK COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD231532Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 23, TASS--The 7th session of the Standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-British Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation opened here today. It is attended by a Soviet delegation headed by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Science and Technology V. A. Kirillin. The British delegation is headed by Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell.

In the course of today's plenary meetings the sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning the development of bilateral trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The consolidation of mutually-advantageous ties between the USSR and Britain in the above-stated field is one of the main directions of the commission's activities. The commission was set up in accordance with an agreement between the USSR and Britain on the development of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, signed on May 6, 1974.

The envisaged spectrum of scientific-technical and economic exchange is extremely wide--from the creation of industrial complexes to exchange of patents, licenses and production know-how. Many British companies and firms are engaged in extensive cooperation with Soviet enterprises and foreign trade organizations.

V. A. Kirillin had a meeting with Edmund Dell during which questions of economic, scientific-technical and trade ccoperation were discussed.

UK PAPER ADVERSE TO YOUTHS GOING TO HAVANA MEETING

LD222206Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The London TIMES is discontended as British youth, in the opinion of the newspaper, is too actively preparing for the world youth and student festival in Havana. The newspaper does not conceal its indignation that the British Youth Council, to which various youth organisation belong, has accepted the invitation to participate in the festival and intends to send a big delegation to Cuba.

The TIMES is indignant also because not only the Young Communist League, the Labour Party Young Socialists, the Student Christian Movement and the Organization of Young Liberals, but also the National Association of Youth Clubs, the Young Farmers' Clubs, the Association of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade and others, which until now kept aloof from the international youth movement, are going to send their delegates to the world youth forum.

The editors of THE TIMES were so much excited by the idea of preventing the participation of young Britons in the festival, that they decided to have recourse to an outright falsification of all facts in connection with the organisation and holding of the festival.

The newspaper alleges that the international organisations incorporated into the preparatory committee are Soviet controlled and are trying to hoodwink non-communist youth movements. The pages of the London newspaper claiming respectability have a breath of the stinking cold war spirit in them. The newspaper directly addresses the country's young people with a call to give up their participation in the undertaking.

But why is the usually calm newspaper TIMES so much displeased? It answers the question itself, by recognising that both it and the political circles represented by it are unhappy about the fact that representatives of world youth intend to discuss in Havana questions of concern for youth and students--struggle against capitalist exploitation, crisis and monopoly power, in defence of rights and democratic freedoms, for deep-going social and political transformations.

British youth organisations are giving a worthy rebuff to such intrigues of the enemies of the festival. As chairman of the British preparatory committee, president of the National Union of Students Trevor Philipps said, his country's youth is confident that the festival in Cuba will serve towards a further growth of mutual understanding between the young generation of all countries, towards a strengthening of solidarity of peoples with the national liberation movement.

The slanderous campaign unleashed by reactionaries for discrediting the aims of the festival is suffering a fiasco in Britain. The calls for renouncing participation in the Havana festival have been rejected by major youth organisations and movements of the British Isles, which reaffirmed their intention to go to Cuba. That is precisely why the newspaper TIMES is so much displeased.

AS-SADAT THREATENS TO PURGE EGYPTIAN SOCIETY

LD241803Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Campaign of Persecution and Hounding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, May 24, TASS--After the results of the "referendum" in Egypt that had the purpose to legalise undemocratic measures of the ruling circles were announced, President as-Sadat in his speech attacked the organ of the left party, the newspaper AL-AHALI. This is the most popular newspaper in Egypt now. It is published in 150 thousand copies and is sold out completely in the morning.

As-Sadat's pronouncements contained an unambiguous threat to "purge the Egyptian society" of left elements criticising the government's economic and political course.

The general secretary of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt issued a statement strongly condemning the authorities' intention to take repressive measures against the country's progressive forces.

The document says that restrictions of democratic liberties of some Egyptian citizens can lead, in the long run, to depriving entire society of freedom.

A new campaign of persecution and hounding in the press was launched of late against the party, the statement says. The purpose of this campaign is to discredit the activity of the National Progressive Party and to present it to the popular masses in a distorted way. There is no doubt that the present campaign paves the way for measures contradicting legality to be taken against the party. It is also obvious that such measures will be taken not only against the National Progressive Party but also against all elements that oppose the government's present political course. Coming out against reprisals, the National Progressive Party is defending not itself by entire Egyptian society from encroachment on its political and democratic freedoms.

The National Progressive Party, the document says, will continue waging the struggle for establishment of genuine democracy in the country in the framework of inalienable civil rights of the Egytpian people and constitutional legality.

The Egyptian authorities confiscated today an issue of the newspaper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive Party of Egypt, making standard charges that the materials it carries are, allegedly, of "incendiary and hostile nature". Organs of state security of the Arab Republic of Egypt class among such materials the articles which expose the vices of the present regime and criticise some or other government measures taken without consideration for the interests of broad popular masses and suggest the ways of genuine solution of the country's topical problem.

MIDDLE EAST PAPERS CRITICIZE EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM

LD241506Y Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, May 24, TASS--Having failed to get any concessions from Israel and having given the Zionists virtually all he could, President as-Sadat of Egypt was holding others to blame for his failure, the Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes in its commentary on the results of the so-called referendum in Egypt.

The ploy with the referendum, the newspaper continues, pursued the aim to crush the lawful opposition and give some semblance of legality to repressive measures against the progressive forces.

No one was surprised by the results of the cheap farce staged by As-Sadat. But 150,000 Egyptians openly rejected the capitulatory policy of the present leadership, writes another newspaper, the AL-JUMHURIYAH.

Beirut, May 24, TASS--After the referendum Egypt turned into one huge prison in which a whole nation is being subjected to ruthless violence, writes the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR.

The referendum showed, the paper says further, that As-Sadat's demagogy and his slogans are a screen needed by the present regime to suppress all opposition in the country so that As-Sadat could conclude a separate deal with Israel.

IRANIAN ENVOY TO U.S. VERBALLY ATTACKS SOVIET UNION

LD241932Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--Utterances referring to the Soviet Union by the Ambassador of Iran in the USA Ardeshir Zahedi have been stepped in 'bile and lies', writes the IZVESTIYA. Zahedi never misses an opportunity to appear before an American audience, speaking in different clubs, generously offering interviews to press reporters. However strange, the ambassador of Iran in the USA has selected as the main target of his wrathful attacks the Soviet Union, a country with which Iran maintains traditionally good-neighborly relations. The peoples of the two countries (?have long) been entertaining feelings of sympathy and friendship for each other.

But nothing will stop the zealous diplomat. Here is one of the latest examples. In a recent speech in Washington, distorting the very principles of Soviet foreign policy... Zahedi alleged that the USSR seeks to control the oil-rich areas of the Middle East. It is remarkable that the Iranian diplomat, who so willingly assumes the role of a cold-war strategist, was speaking in no other place than in the club of (?the U.S.) Army and Navy in Washington.

Catering to the tastes of reactionary-minded members of American society, the IZVESTIYA goes on, (?Zahedi) could not leave [word indistinct] another hobby horse of his--anti-communism. At the same club he expressed "concern" over the spread of communism and the Soviet Union's growing influence in Asia and Africa.

Does (?he not) realise that such behavior is downright (?contrary) to the interests of good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations? Even his experience as a diplomat will hardly enable him to provide a coherent answer to the question: How can his hostile attacks against the Soviet Union be reconciled with the official stand of the Iranian Government which, as is known, has repeatedly stated its readiness to develop and strengthen good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, statements which invariably met with the most favourable response on the part of its northern neighbour?

One cannot but get the impression that the Iranian ambassador in the U.S. is much more concerned over the interests of cold-war champions, for the dividends of the military-industrial complex of the USA, and the questionable rewards on which Zahedi is apparently counting, as he resorts to anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

LEBANESE SITUATION AGGRAVATED BY CONSERVATIVE GROUPS

LD241816Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Antoliy Borisov reports:

The situation in Lebanon has aggravated again after a series of provocations staged by armed units of some conservative organizations, members of the "Lebanese front". All through the day yesterday and last night Phalangists tried to establish control over the towns of Al-Batrun and Byblos. There was sporadic exchange of fire also in Ashrafiyah and Ayn al-Rummanah districts of Beirut. In the eastern districts of Beirut, armed persons patrol streets, and search cars and houses. The population of the Lebanese capital is afraid to leave the homes for jobs, and many stores and enterprises are closed. Classes are not held in schools.

In the opinion of local commentators, the stepping up of tensions in Lebanon's central and northern districts is connected directly with the events in the south of Lebanon where conservative forces try to establish control over south Lebanese districts under the cover of Israeli occupation.

Numerous facts show that the conservative forces are coordinating actions with Israeli occupiers more and more. For the second day now, joint military exercises are held in the south of Lebanon, in Marjium and Al-Khiyam districts. Armed units of the conservative forces and Israeli units take part in these exercises. "Local government bodies" supporting the conservative forces are being installed in the occupied cities and villages supporters of the national patriotic forces are being persecuted.

A statement of the central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces that was published here stresses that the south of Lebanon must not be an arena of communal strife and that the Lebanese central authorities must do all to put an end to the Israeli occupation.

ISRAEL INTENDS TO ANNEX SOME WEST BANK LANDS

LD241532Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 24, TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities intend to annex part of the Arab lands on the Jordan West Bank in the area around the town of Bethlehem. The mayor of the town stated that Israelis are planning to set up military installations on the confiscated lands and to build new military settlements to accommodate about 160 thousand people in near future. Such actions of the Israeli authorities grossly contradict all the laws and generally accepted norms, Bethlehem's mayor stressed.

BRIEFS

IRAQI OIL MINISTER--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi oil minister, arrived in Moscow. He is leading his country's delegation to the session of the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation. [Excerpt] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 17 May 78 LD] Moscow, May 18 TASS--The eighth meeting of the commission has ended here. It discussed a wide range of questions connected with cooperation in the oil industry, electric power generation, metal-working, etc, and also in irrigation, agriculture, fishing, and training of national Iraqi personnel. The protocol, signed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, an Iraqi minister, provides for the development and expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries on a long-term and stable basis. [Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD]

CYPRUS PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED WITHIN UNITED NATIONS

LD230836Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["Pressing Problem"--TASS headline; Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 May, page 4, attributes this item to G. Deynichensko.]

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS--The imperialist circles are again trying to take the Cyprus issue out of the sphere of the U.N. activity so as to resolve it behind the back of the Cyprus people, taking into account only the NATO's strategic interests, writes an IZVESTIYA commentaror. It is not accidental that the discourse of Cyprus fills the Western press exactly now, on the eve of a meeting of the NATO top line-up. It seems that this time the ring-leaders of the bloc will also be trying to find a formula that would enable them to "resolve" the Cyprus problem in circumvention of the U.N. resolution, so to say in a narrow "family" circle of NATO.

Such designs have nothing in common either with the interests of the people of Cyprus, or with the cause of a genuinely fair settlement on the island. As was repeatedly stressed in his speeches by President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, such a settlement is possible only on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, respect for its non-alignment policy. These principles underlie the well-known resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus, realization of which is prevented by imperialist circles' back-stage manoeuvres. A certain role in these manoeuvres is assigned to the Western propaganda campaign, which has the aim to distort the Soviet Union's stand on the problem of Cyprus.

Meanwhile, it is well known, the commentator continues, that the USSR's consistent and principled stand in this issue is invariable and is not subject to transient considerations. The Soviet Union comes out against interference from outside into the affairs of Cyprus in any form whatsoever. The Soviet Union stands for such a settlement that would ensure preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for its non-alignment policy, which envisages withdrawal of the foreign troops and elimination of all foreign military bases. A stable settlement in Cyprus is possible only through the observance of these basic principles, provided [there is] respect for the legitimate rights and interests of both communities in Cyprus. The Soviet Union also proposes an effective way of settlement--convocation of an international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations. A settlement, based on these principles, can bring real tranquility to the long-suffering people of Cyprus. It will be both in keeping with their national interests and the interests of peace in Eastern Mediterranean.

AKEL TO OPEN 14TH PARTY CONFERENCE IN NICOSIA

Party's Role

LD242116Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Dmitriyev writes: On Thursday the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) opens its 14th Congress in Nicosia.

Created more than 50 years ago, this party represented the working class of Cyprus as a political force in its own right in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people. The merging of the working class movement with scientific socialism had a positive influence on the further development of the political and social struggles of the working people in Cyprus. The AKEL has always come out consistently and selflessly against colonial domination, for the full self-determination of the Cypriot people.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the AKEL invariably supports and develops ties with other fraternal parties and contributes to stronger unity of the international communist and working class movement. The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus is always in the front ranks of the struggle of the Cypriot workers for the satisfaction of their vital rights and for social progress, for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. As a true defender of the patriotic interests, it has come out and comes out with exposures of the machinations by reactionary circles belonging to NATO and the USA, which by dividing the island seek to turn Cyprus into their own military bridgehead in the important strategic area of the eastern Mediterranean.

At this difficult period for the Cyprus people, the AKEL is in the front ranks of the struggle for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem, based on the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus. The party comes out for the earliest restoration of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its policy of non-alignment, for the convocation of an international conference to discuss the problem of Cyprus in the U.N. framework. AKEL demands the complete demilitarisation of Cyprus, the elimination of all foreign war bases on the island, and insists on a purge of the state apparatus, the national guard and the police from people involved in the 1974 coup. At this remarkable moment for the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, Soviet people pledge their solidarity with the selfless struggle of the AKEL and other democratic forces on the island against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, solidarity with the efforts to uphold the republic's independence in the interests of the entire Cypriot people, Greek and Turk alike.

CPSU Delegation

LD241749Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 24, TASS--A delegation of the CPSU led by Secretary of the CPSU CC Yakov Ryabov arrived here today to attend the 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus. Yakov Ryabov, the head of the CPSU delegation, made the following statement in the airport:

I would like to express on behalf of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sincere gratitude to the leadership of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus for the invitation to participate in the 14th AKEL Congress. We are also very much gratified to have been given an opportunity to visit Cyprus, to familiarize ourselves with the life of the industrious people of Cyprus, to meet AKEL activists, who are today waging in difficult conditions a struggle for the interests of the working people of Cyprus. The Soviet people share the concern of all of your country's democratic and patriotic forces in connection with the situation in Cyprus and additional difficulties that have cropped up in the way of a Cyprus settlement. On behalf of the Soviet Communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union we are expressing solidarity with the selfless struggle of AKEL and democratic forces of the island against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, with the efforts directed at the defence of the republic's independence in the interests of the entire of the people of Cyprus, of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 24 May said the delegation includes Zhukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was seen off in Moscow by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials, the radio said.]

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ZAIRE

Unified NATO Plan

LD241021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 5 LD

[B. Orekhov article: "Zaire--Object of NATO Countries' Aggression"]

[Text] Tragic news is arriving from the African Continent. For several days now Zaire has been an area for military intervention by some NATO bloc countries which have interfered in fighting between rebels and Mobutu's troops in Shaba Province.

Kolwezi essentially has been occupied by units of the French Foreign Legion. Belgian paratroops have been flown to Zaire. The U.S. 82d Airborne Division has been placed on combat alert at its base. Military operations being conducted in Zaire by troops of NATO countries are being developed with direct U.S. support. The airlift to Zaire by U.S. Air Force transport aircraft is operating at full capacity. C-141's--U.S. long-range transport aircraft --are landing at short intervals at the airports of Kinshasa, the Zaire capital, and the city of Lubumbashi and at Kamina air base. As the Pentagon has confirmed, the Lockheed C-5--the biggest U.S. transport aircraft--has begun to be used in this operation. This air transport fleet is delivering weapons, ammunition and fuel to Zaire.

Blood is being shed there. There are many dead and wounded as a result of the interventionists' military operation in the Kolwezi and other regions.

As is known, the NATO countries' armed intervention in Zaire has been undertaken on the pretext of "protecting the life and property of foreign citizens," that is, the Americans, French, Belgians and other "whites" who found themselves in the area of rebel actions in Shaba Province. According to the Western press, there are no more than 3,000 in Zaire as a whole, and only a few hundred in Shaba. Incidentally, the thesis of "saving whites from annihilation by blacks," which was used as cover for this action, is a pretext of a plainly racist nature. In the past, for example, the not unknown "gunboat diplomacy" of colonial powers was carried out on this pretext. The task of evacuating so many people poses no great difficulty in our technical age and in any case does not require interference by large armed forces from several states.

No, Washington and the other NATO capitals are concerned not with the well-being of their citizens in Zaire; all this has in fact been undertaken to "protect the life and property" of the monopolies that have attached themselves to Zaire's riches, for Zaire is in first place in the capitalist world for production of cobalt and industrial diamonds and fifth place for copper. Zaire's mineral wealth includes tin, zinc and manganese. This is the crux of what is happening.

It is becoming clear today that the imperialist circles' operation in Zaire had been planned in advance. This is indicated by the efficient coordination of the actions of all its participants. And something else is obvious--the invasion was preceded by intensive indoctrination of the population of the countries participating in the intervention and of world public opinion by bourgeois propaganda organs and Western politicians.

Let us recall the speech the U.S. President made 2 months ago at Wake Forest University; it was distinguished by an abundance of anti-Soviet fabrications. He spoke, in particular, of some "sinister tendency" of the Soviet Union to use its military might for interference in military conflicts in Africa. Let us recall the obstinacy with which certain U.S. politicians and statesmen tried to ascribe to the Soviet Union and Cuba interference in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. Then another propaganda campaign was organized on the "Soviet-Cuban danger" to Zaire. [paragraph continues]

It is now particularly clear that all these fabrications and accusations were needed to divert public attention from the imperialist powers' preparations for direct military intervention in Zaire, particularly as the whole world knows that the Soviet Union helps victims of aggression and imperialist plots, without any mercenary motives.

False propaganda about the "humane mission" of the NATO mercenaries in a distant African country is continuing. It has one aim: to deceive the peoples and justify this quite unjustified intervention.

The imperialist intervention in Zaire is one more piece of convincing evidence that the endless twaddle about the defensive nature of the North Atlantic alliance is a myth. The North Atlantic bloc's official circles do not hide the fact that the Western countries' concerted action in Africa is being coordinated and directed by the United States through U.S. General Haig, commander in chief of NATO armed forces in Europe.

Events around Zaire confirm that a unified plan for stepping up military and political penetration of Africa has been drawn up within NATO and is now being partially realized. It is becoming increasingly clear that Washington is directing the fulfillment of this task, while the role of the strike force in Zaire is being entrusted to other partners in the North Atlantic pact. As may be understood from Western press reports, the coming NATO Council session in Washington will discuss additional ways to activate this bloc in its expansion on the African Continent, which Western strategists would like to regard as a kind of proving ground between their own forces and the forces of the national liberation movement.

Admitting U.S. participation in the invasion, President Carter declared in an interview with the editors of provincial newspapers that the United States is trying to thereby to "resolve the Zaire problem." In other words, the United States regards undisguised military interference in the affairs of other countries as a means of resolving the internal problems of those countries. And this after endless talk of "human rights and freedoms," after Washington's loud accusations against other countries of violating these rights!

The skies over Zaire are filled with the roar of U.S. aircraft engines. But at the other end of the world--on Capitol Hill in Washington--it is quiet. Not a word of censure is to be heard from the U.S. Congress against those who elaborated and are carrying out undisguised military intervention. Not a word about the lawless actions being perpetrated in Zaire or the flagrant flouting of the norms of international law. It is as though the congressmen known for their parliamentary eloquence have lost the gift of speech. They say silence is golden. In this case the silence of the U.S. congressmen and senators is gold for U.S. and other monopolies, being extorted from Zaire's mines.

The peoples are indignant at the imperialist military interference in Zaire. People who cherish peace on earth and the future of the peoples of Africa demand that an end be put to the imperialist interference in Zaire, once and for all.

Presence of U.S. Personnel

LD242156Y Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1700 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Foreign military intervention in Zaire is convincing proof that the move was a step planned beforehand by the NATO countries. In order to justify their interference in Zaire's internal affairs, Western countries invoked the need to guarantee the security of foreigners in Shaba Province.

The hypocritical nature of such statements is obvious. They were exposed by the fact that the French and Belgian troops continue to remain in Zaire, although practically all foreign citizens have already been evacuated from Shaba. Reports supplied by Zairian official circles prove that new plans to cover the intervention are now being made. This is particularly the case concerning the setting up of the so-called inter-African forces. However, one question arises: against whom would such forces be directed? And the answer is clear: The Zairian authorities would set such forces against their own people, who are openly unhappy about the existing order.

Perhaps troops from Morocco, Egypt, the Ivory Coast and some other countries would take part in that force. The armed intervention of Western countries in the African Continent is coordinated and directed by the United States through General Alexander Haig, commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe.

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans openly stated in Parliament that without the United States "Operation Shaba" would have been unthinkable. The prime minister stressed above all the coordinated nature of the U.S., French, Belgian and British action taken in Zaire. The spokesman for the U.S. State Department admitted that a considerable number of U.S. military personnel are currently in Zaire. Washington directs the overall politico-military penetration in the African Continent, whereas its NATO partners play, in one case or the other, the role of shock troops. The U.S. penetration in Africa and the intervention in Shaba are nothing but the expression of the aspiration for consolidating NATO power in the African Continent in order to plunder its natural riches and control the sources of important African strategic raw materials.

Instead of condemning the gross imperialist intervention in Zaire's internal affairs, the Chinese leaders preferred to justify NATO's intervention. The stand adopted by Peking on this issue is yet more proof of the Peking leaders' collaborationism with the imperialists in Africa.

Versailles Summit

LD250728Y Moscow in French to Europe 1800 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by observer Sergey Kulik on the fifth French African summit, which has just ended in Versailles:

The Parisian organizers of this meeting, writes observer Sergey Kulik, have tried to use it to legalise their intervention in Zaire. Creating so-called unified African security forces and concluding a joint defence pact in case of external (?aggression) occupied central positions in the proceedings of the conference.

At first glance [words indistinct] in the present situation when African countries have become objects of ceaseless armed provocations, such measures could benefit the African countries: However, the French press, commenting on the final communique, makes no secret of the fact that the statements on collective security, on noninterference in internal affairs and on the respect for territorial integrity are at best a tribute to the crimes of NATO and are aimed at hiding the real aims of the organisers of the Versailles meeting.

These aims consist in creating, accompanied by [word indistinct] concerning [word indistinct] Soviet-Cuban threat in Africa, African intervention forces, a sort of permanent institution of a collective African policeman ready to pounce at any moment to quell an insurrection in any country belonging to the pact and to come to the rescue of the foreign monopolies, following the example of Zaire.

What is particularly alarming is that it is proposed to create African security forces under the aegis of France and that the majority of the participants are linked with Paris through a system of military treaties. The idea of these Pan-African intervention forces under the political, material and financial administration of France was worked out already a year ago, the L'HUMANITE points out.

At present, following the Versailles summit, a practical plan is being developed which, according to the ideas of its proponents, will disconcert those African countries not in agreement with the West's policy. How would realization of such a plan work out in practice for Africa? [words indistinct] by the report appearing in the French press according to which some of the countries taking part in the Versailles summit have expressed the desire to help France reestablish order in Zaire. Thus, the sending of Senegalese troops to Shaba is not ruled out; this, in the opinion of FRANCE-PRESSE, would mark the beginning of the creation of armed forces which could come to relieve the French and Belgian armed forces which could come to relieve the French and Belgian forces. It is in this way that, under cover of African intervention forces, the West plans to realize its neocolonialist policy in Africa.

It is easy to see [word indistinct] aim at hitting the national sovereignty of the independent African countries, at disuniting the African states, at dividing them into isolated groupings, eventually under a neocolonialist form, and at trying to return to the time when the African Continent was divided into different spheres of influence.

ROCKET TESTS IN ZAIRE IN MAY, SPOKESMAN SAYS

LD241331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Interference Continues"]

[Text] Luanda, 22 May--A representative of the West German firm Orbital Transport und Raketen AG (OTRAG) in Kinshasa has declared that his firm plans to carry out the first rocket launching at its test site in Zaire at the end of May.

As is known, this rocket site, which as been created on the basis of an agreement between a private FRG joint-stock company engaged in producing carrier rockets and the Zaire Government, infringes upon the national sovereignty of this African country and serves as a threat to the cause of peace on the African Continent.

"The militarist intentions of the West German rocketmen, who have established themselves in the immediate vicinity of the region where antigovernment armed actions have begun," the journal (SECHABA), organ of the African National Congress, writes, "are not only a show of strength by NATO strategists with regard to the liberation movements but also further proof of the imperialist powers' interference in the internal affairs of African countries."

IN MOSCOW, NKOMO COMMENTS ON RHODESIA, EVENTS IN ZAIRE

LD250752Y Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS--The patriotic forces of Zimbabwe will never resign themselves to the disgraceful agreement on the so-called "internal settlement," reached between ringleader of the Rhodesian regime Smith and a handful of African puppets. This has been stated in a talk with Soviet correspondents by Joshua Nkomo, a coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, who is now in Moscow.

The patriots of Zimbabwe will not lay down arms and will continue the struggle for a just settlement of th Rhodesian issue, he said. We are fighting not against the white population of Rhodesia, but against the rotten system of racist rule, for the change of this system and achievement of real freedom and independance of the Zimbabwe people. Our main objective now, Joshua Nkomo said, is to strengthen the unity of the patriotic forces and to build up the might of the blows on the racist regime.

Touching upon the situation in Zaire, Joshua Nkomo said that imperialist powers do not disdain to use any methods to further their neo-colonialist aims in Africa. The landing of Western countries' troops in the Shaba Province, he said, cannot be qualified otherwise but an overt interference into Zaire's internal affairs. Using the invented pretext on the need of protecting the white citizens there, the United States, France, Belgium and Britain intend to consolidate themselves in Zaire where they are attracted, above all, by a possibility of extracting huge profits through exploitation of natural resources of that country.

The military intervention of NATO member-countries committed in Zaire, Joshua Nkomo stressed, is fraught with new military conflicts in the African Continent. It should be resolutely condemned by all progressive peace-loving forces of the planet.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

OAU Official's Address

LD241754Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 24, TASS--Ridding the African Continent of colonialism and racial discrimination completely, speeding up of the development of African countries in conditions of peace, unity and cooperation, such tasks are now faced by the Organization of African Unity, says the address of Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity William Eteki-Mboumoua, published here in connection with the Africa Liberation Day.

The address expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for genuine national independence, and urges all member-countries of the Organization of African Unity to step up moral and material assistance to the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

The Organization of African Unity, says the address, must continue the efforts to establish in the continent the atmosphere of peace and fraternal cooperation. The main attention must be concentrated on the ways of long-term solution of the problems existing in the Horn of Africa and in the (?southern) part of Africa.

Moscow Meeting Resolution

LD242002Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--The armed intervention in Zaire by the NATO countries may result in the emergence of a new dangerous seat of tension in Africa creating a threat to peace and stability in the continent, a threat to the development of African states along the road of progress, says the resolution adopted today by participants in the public meeting in Moscow on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day. They resolutely condemned the imperialist interference of the USA, France and other NATO member-countries in Zaire's internal affairs.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas said that by launching an armed intervention in Zaire, the imperialist forces, with the USA at their head, are trying to preserve and strengthen in Africa the positions of the imperialist states.

The USA and its partners in NATO have always been on the side of the colonialists and engaged in subversive activity against the young independent states, are interfering by overt and covert means in their internal affairs. It is precisely these forces which support the racialist regimes in the south of the continent. It is precisely they who are trying to divide the African countries and establish pro-imperialist groupings, puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia, Barkauskas said.

BENIN, CONGO CONDEMN IMPERIALIST ACTIONS IN AFRICA

LD240916Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Imperialism, the Enemy of Africa:--TASS headline]

[Text] Cotonou--Benin and the Congo have strongly condemned the continuing attempts by imperialism at destabilizing and disuniting progressive African regimes. A statement to this effect is contained in a joint Benin-Congolese declaration signed upon completion of the visit to Cotonou of the Congolese delegation led by President J. Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party. In the course of talks held between the leaders of Benin and the Peoples Republic of the Congo, a treaty was also signed on friendship and cooperation, an agreement on economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, and an agreement on the establishment of a Benin-Congolese commission.

In their joint declaration, the sides touched upon the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa and reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity. They placed on record a strengthening of the positions of the forces of progress and socialism in the world, and stressed the necessity for general and total disarmament and expressed their readiness to contribute toward it.

A mammoth meeting was held in Cotonou and addressed by President M. Kerekou of the Peoples Republic of Benin and President J. Yhombi-Opango of the Peoples Republic of the Congo.

M. Kerekou said that the revolutionary-democratic movement in the developing countries is a component part of large-scale revolutionary changes. He expressed feelings of sympathy and solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe who were waging a struggle for liberation against the forces of reaction and oppression.

The president of Benin condemned the policy of the Western powers, aimed at support for the racialist regimes in the South African Republic and Rhodesia. He noted the stepping up of subversive actions by imperialism in the African Continent and declared in favor of the creation by progressive African regimes of an extensive anti-imperialist front with the aim of pooling the efforts of the oppressed and exploited peoples, so as to bar the way to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in Africa.

J. Yhombi-Opango rebuffed the assertions by bourgeois propaganda that Marxism-Leninism is an alien ideology for the African countries. This teaching, he said, is the property of all mankind and the African people are within their rights to implement it on their own land. The imperialists are trying to frighten us with a so-called "communist threat". For enslaved people of Africa such a threat does not exist. The chief danger for Africans is imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racialism.

The president of the Peoples Republic of the Congo called upon African revolutionaries to wage an active struggle against imperialism, to come out in favor of strengthening the unity of progressive African countries, the development of relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation with Benin.

In an interview with local journalists J. Yhombi-Opango said that the aim of his visit to Cuba and Guinea was to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with revolutionary regimes, the consolidation of progressive forces in view of the activation of subversive actions by international imperialism against the developing countries.

SUPPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA CONDEMNED

LD250944Y Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 25 TASS--The TASS correspondent, Brian Bunting, reports:

The racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa, seeking to suppress the movement of protest against apartheid, which is mounting in the country, is all out to destroy the political prisoners physically and mentally.

According to official figures of the South African authorities alone, a total of 279 people are now languishing in South African jails under the notorious "terrorism act". In addition, 685 people have been imprisoned under "terrorism" charges. This, however, is a far from complete picture. According to data released by organizations opposed to the regime, about 100,000 prisoners are detained in South African jails.

The draconian "terrorism act" is widely used by the racialists, above all, for the suppression of any opposition to apartheid and for the eradication of dissidence in the Republic of South Africa.

Political prisoners are detained in unbearable conditions. Savage torture, beatings and degrading treatment have become customary; this often leads to the death of prisoners. Recently, five of the most prominent South African lawyers who have acted for political prisoners have been prohibited from visiting prisoners. Afraid of exposures, the regime still consistently refuses to allow members of the International Red Cross to visit prisoners held under the "terrorism act"--and it is amongst these detainees that deaths so often occur. The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons Kruger said that last year 138 people had died in jails for various reasons. The leader of the African youth Steve Biko was beaten to death.

The British anti-apartheid movement appealed to the world to save the lives of political prisoners in the Republic of South Africa. A statement issued here emphasizes that it is only pressure from world opinion that can save them from the mental and physical death sentence.

AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, SOCIAL REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD2413457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Time of Changes"]

[Text] Kabul--Thousands of Afghans representing the most diverse sections of the country's population are traveling to Kabul to demonstrate their support for the new government formed during the democratic revolution. Life is returning to normal. A program of socioeconomic transformations has been announced by the government and has been greeted enthusiastically by the people. The first steps to build a society free of exploitation in Afghanistan are being implemented in accordance with government plans.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has reported that Revolutionary Council Chairman and Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki has met representatives of various nationalities living in Afghanistan. The April revolution, he said, has liquidated all forms of racial, linguistic and ethnic discrimination. Henceforth all citizens of the republic, including representatives of national minorities, have the right to serve their people. The appointment of new governors in the Afghan provinces will end the disenfranchised situation of the population of the provinces.

The new revolutionary power has started work energetically. Ministers are working almost 24 hours a day. A 15-minute audience for a journalist is a generous gift.

Agriculture Minister Dr Saleh Mohammad succinctly outlines his concerns: Agriculture is the basis of the Afghan economy. Approximately 85-90 percent of the country's population lives in the countryside: 70-80 percent of national income derives from agriculture, but Afghanistan's productivity is among the lowest in Asia. That is why we say that the chief substance of our revolution is land reform. Our primary objective is to implement democratic land reform in the interests of working peasants, and with their active participation. But conducting such a reform in Afghanistan is by no means an easy matter. In the country there are 200-300 major landowners who possess 5,000-20,000 jeribs of land (one jerib equals 0.2 hectares).

At the same time most peasants own 1-2 jeribs of land. Many of them are permanently indebted to landowners and money-lenders. There is almost total illiteracy in the countryside. People in remote settlements have little understanding of the events taking place. Class enemies are taking advantage of this. They are distorting the nature of the program announced by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and intimidating peasants with the expropriation of land, turning them against the democratic regime. Therefore, before conducting land reform in the countryside it is necessary to embark on extensive explanatory work. For this purpose we are sending revolutionary renewal activists to the 25,000 settlements in Afghanistan, and rural committees will be formed. It is essential to isolate the landowners and money-lenders. We are also considering the creation of rural cooperatives, the first members of which will be landless peasants and the nomadic poor. We will solve the problem of irrigation simultaneously with that of land reform. The government will rely on various people's organizations--workers, young people's and women's organizations. A peasant's union will also be created. These have not yet become mass organizations, but it is the task of our people's democratic party to make them so.

Education Minister D. Panjshiri emphasized that the reform of education is just as important to the new rule as the resolution of economic problems.

"The old teaching system and program," he said, "were created to serve the interests of the dominant class. We fully reject them and we will create a new program that will help to educate active builders of a new life. Special attention will be paid to evening educational establishments for young men and women who, under the former regime, were deprived of the opportunity to continue their education after finishing an incomplete secondary education.

The office of Doctor Anahita Ratebzad, minister of social welfare [obshchestvennykh del], is always crowded with people, mainly women. Ratebzad's primary emphasis is to eliminate the problem of orphans and to create kindergartens in the workers' quarters of Kabul. The second most important problem is to establish equal rights for women.

"We have already submitted recommendations to the justice minister," she said. "A bill banning early marriages and polygamy is being prepared. Up to now men could unilaterally declare divorce from a wife, deprive her of custody rights over children and leave her without means of substenance. All that will now be ended. Laws will be adopted giving women equal rights with men in work recruitment and wages. An enormous amount of work remains to be done in order to implement the new norms of family relations. We will involve the radio and the press in this campaign. The democratic organization of women of Afghanistan will undertake most of the responsibility."

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is undergoing profound democratic transformations that have never been seen before in this country throughout its ancient history.

MALDIVES EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER THANKS GROMYKO

LD160927Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko sent Fathulla Jameel, external affairs minister of the Maldives, a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram, F. Jameel expressed his sincere gratitude for the congatulations.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

INDONESIA DECIDES AGAINST TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD241122Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 25, TASS--The Indonesian Government decided not to establish direct commercial relations with China. This was stated by Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro. It was also decided not to send to Hong Kong a so-called technical group for holding talks with the Chinese side on establishment of direct commercial relations, as it was intended earlier.

Radius Prawiro stressed that in developing commercial relations with the PRC, the government must take into consideration all the aspects, including social and political ones.

MINDANAO'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL DISRUPTED BY MUSLIM CONFLICT

LD230859Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Ozerov dispatch: "Mindanao--The South of the Philippines"]

[Excerpt] Manila, May--"The civil crisis in the southern Philippines," one of the teachers at the state university in Marawi told me, "is neither religious nor ethnic, as it is frequently depicted. It is of a social, economic and political nature."

The armed movement in the Muslim regions of the Philippines is headed by the Moro National Liberation Front. The movement became active after martial law was introduced in the country in September 1972. As events showed, a mixture of nationalist and religious elements was added to the original program of the Moro National Liberation Front. For their part, the authorities, clearly yielding to the pressure of the military command and also defending the interests of industrialists and landowners who control the economy of Mindanao, adopted a tough position concerning the demands of the Moro National Liberation Front. The hopes for a settlement of the conflict through negotiation, which almost emerged last year, were lost in the thunder of artillery. This is why soldiers have appeared on the streets of Marawi and why the city of Zamboanga, hundreds of kilometers away and at one time a lively trading center, has now begun to resemble a front-line city.

During my tour of Mindanao and Manila I put virtually the same question to many Filipinos--businessmen, public figures, government officials and journalists: how did they visualize the solution to the problem? Some asserted that the demand of the Moro National Liberation Front concerning the granting of genuine autonomy threatens the territorial integrity of the Philippines and therefore the solution lies in the gradual assimilation of the Muslim population. With other people, the following viewpoint predominates: a way out can only be found through a comprehensive political and economic settlement of the dispute, provided both sides display flexibility.

They all admitted that the attempts to solve the problem by force will only lead to endless civil war and bitterness. The dispute has already claimed tens of thousands of lives and has made hundreds of thousands of inhabitants homeless and deprived them of their livelihood. The war is exhausting the state treasury, disrupting the normal rhythm of the country's daily life and directly or indirectly engulfing enormous resources. Mindanao, which possesses a potential for becoming the most developed economic region of the Philippines, knows no true peace....

U.S. SEEKS MILITARY SUPPORT, ECONOMIC PENETRATION IN ASIA

LD242334Y Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Peking Supporting Objectives of the USA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 24, TASS--Commenting on the tour of Asian countries by U.S. President Assistant on National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI writes: Noteworthy are two aspects characteristic of the new features of U.S.-Asian strategy--the military and economic ones. From the military viewpoint, the objective of the Americans consists in increasing the military responsibility of its satellites in Asia, while leaving for itself the right to station "conventional" U.S. troops in the areas where local conflicts may erupt, as well as maintain the general strategic balance, particularly the nuclear one. This is expressed in the demand that Japan strengthen its airforce and navy and that Seoul strengthen South Korean forces and economy, in drawing the ASEAN member countries into the orbit of its policy on the one hand, and the build-up of U.S. military presence in the area east of the Asian Continent through stationing there in the future new atomic powered submarines with Trident missiles and strategic B-52 bombers --carriers of the nuclear weapon, on the other.

At the same time, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA notes that Washington sets the task of further penetrating the economy of Southeast Asian countries. At present, the private capital investments of U.S. monopolies in that region have totalled 16 billion dollars. The USA imports from there enormous quantities of most important strategic raw materials --tin, rubber and manganese.

The AKAHATA stresses that the talks held by Zbigniew Brzezinski in Peking pursued the aim of achieving recognition and support by the Chinese side for this new American strategy of knocking together anti-Soviet alliances and including Japan into them."

The KYODO TSUSHIN agency recalls that in the course of these talks China and the USA expressed an almost full identity of views on all international issues." Brzezinski arrived today in Japan from South Korea, where he is to inspect the U.S. troops stationed along the demarcation line between South Korea and the DPRK.

SOVIET BOOK VIEWS JAPAN-USSR TIES, ADVOCATES PEACE TREATY

LD241537Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Book review by K. Cherevko, senior scientific worker at the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Insititute: "In the Name of Neighborliness"]

[Text] A book by V.N. Berezin, published by the "International Relations" publishing house, is devoted to the topical problem of postwar peaceful normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations. (Footnote) (V.N. Berezin, "The Course of Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation and its Opponents: From the History of the Normalization of the USSR's Relations with Postwar Japan" [Kurs na Dobrososedstvo i Sotrudinichestvo i Ego Protivnik: Iz Istorii Normalizatsii Otnosheniy SSSR s Poslevoennoy Yaponiey]; Moscow, 1977).

More than two decades have passed since the signing of the joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan, and to some extent the monograph sums up the results of the Soviet Union's struggle to normalize relations with Japan.

The book outlines the Soviet Government's diplomatic efforts to conclude an all-round peace treaty with Japan. These efforts were wrecked by American-Japanese reaction. It also analyzes the steps taken by the Soviet Union to achieve a peaceful settlement on a bilateral basis.

The concluding section of the book reveals the need, for the USSR and Japan, to prepare a bilateral peace treaty on the basis of existing realities.

Japanese ruling circles cannot fail to acknowledge the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the constructive changes in the international atmosphere. However, despite notable progress in strengthening neighborly ties, those forces in Japan that are trying to make Japanese foreign policy unfriendly in its relations with the Soviet Union and to prevent the expansion of contacts between our states continue to occupy important positions. In this respect, particular significance is assumed by the need to enshrine the positive results of the development of Japanese-Soviet relations and to place them on a firm treaty basis. This would make it possible to achieve a sharp turn toward extending mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

USSR-JAPAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS

LD231354Y Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--A conference on economic cooperation attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States opened here today. It will discuss questions concerning the project of the joint development of natural gas deposits in Yakutiya. The Soviet delegation at the conference is headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Osipov.

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW 19-20 MAY

LD231021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, who is on his way to New York to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, was in Moscow 19 through 20 May.

SOVIET PRESENCE IN MONGOLIA OPPOSES PRC 'DIRECT THREAT'

LD241125Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Col J. Yadmaa, chief editor of the newspaper ULAAN OD: "The Peking Leaders' Impudent Importunities"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--Mount Dzaysan towers over Ulaanbaatar, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. On this mountain a majestic monument to the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people has been constructed. At the foot of the monument the following words are inscribed in granite: "The memory of the Soviet servicemen is as eternal as the sun in the sky and as sacred as fire on earth."

These words express the intimate feelings of the Mongolian working people. They see the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which is permanently cemented by the blood of our peoples' sons shed in the joint struggle against common enemies, as an inexhaustible source of their happiness and successes. [paragraph continues]

The description of the friendship and cooperation between our peoples given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--"together we defend people's power, together we have built and are building a new life, and together we have undergone and shall undergo any ordeals"--was warmly received by all Mongolians.

The working people of Mongolia know well that the Soviet people and their armed forces, loyal to their international duty, have always extended the hand of fraternal assistance during the most difficult times. That was the case in 1921 when the small and poorly armed detachments of the Mongolian people's revolutionary forces liberated their country from gangs of Chinese militarists and the White Guards of Baron Ungern. That was the case in 1939 when the Japanese militarists attacked the eastern borders of Mongolia near Halhaiin Gol. In 1945, Soviet and Mongolian servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy--Japanese imperialism--and inflicted a crushing blow against it.

The entire world knows that each time Soviet military units have completed their international mission of rendering assistance to the fraternal Mongolian people, the Soviet Government has recalled them from Mongolian territory. In the fifties, for example, there were no Soviet troops in Mongolia and its own armed forces were reduced to a minimum. During this period, normal relations were maintained between Mongolia and China.

Presently, Soviet military units are again on Mongolian territory. The entire Mongolian people, from schoolboy to gray-haired veteran of the revolution, nurtures feelings of sincerest friendship and deep trust for the Soviet servicemen. They are stationed in the MPR at the request of the Mongolian Government because the freedom, independence, and socialist achievements of the Mongolian people are under direct threat from the predatory policy and malevolent actions of the Peking leaders.

The request for the presence of Soviet military units in Mongolia was in response to the expansionist course of the Chinese rulers vis-a-vis Mongolia.

As is known, the present Chinese leadership, following Mao Tse-tung's directives, regards the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as the main obstacles to their hegemonist, great-power, predatory aims. It is for this reason that Peking is spearheading its struggle against them and has elevated anti-Sovietism to the rank of state policy. This has even been reflected in the PRC Constitution, which states that the USSR is the "main enemy" of China and which proclaims the objective of creating "a very broad international united front" against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

All progressive mankind and rational politicians and statesmen firmly acknowledge that neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist countries have ever threatened the PRC. The CPSU and the Soviet Government continue to issue constructive initiatives and proposals to normalize Soviet-Chinse relations and are taking all possible steps in this direction. However, Mao Tse-tung and his heirs have hostilely rejected thse constructive proposals and have presented totally unsubstantiated and absurd demands to the USSR.

Among the Chinese demands to the Soviet Union are those that directly affect the interests of our socialist motherland--the Mongolian People's Republic.

A presumptuous demand to withdraw Soviet military units from Mongolia was contained in Hua Kuo-feng's report at the recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress and in the Chinese response to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal. This barbarous act is an attempt by Peking to ignore the sovereign Mongolian state--a UN member--and to interfere in the internal affairs of Mongolia. In its note to the PRC Government on 12 April, the MPR Government duly rebuffed the Chinese leadership's unceremonious interference in its internal affairs.

This response was greeted with fervent approval by all Mongolian working people and by the personnel of the Mongolian People's Army. The Mongolian Government's position expressed in the 12 April note met with approval and support in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and also among the progressive world public. We highly value the fact that the press of the fraternal socialist countries is exposing the chauvinist, great Han aims of the present Peking leadership's foreign policy, which is directed against Mongolia and other socialist states.

The Mongolian people were subjected to the yoke of China's Manchu rulers and endured inexpressible sufferings for many years. In 1911 our people liberated themselves from 200 years of Chinese oppression and achieved autonomy. However, a few years later the Chinese militarists, using various means of diplomatic pressure and by suborning certain feudal lords who betrayed the interests of the Mongolian people, brought their expeditionary forces into Mongolia under the pretext of "defense against the danger of the October revolution." The Government of autonomous Mongolia was overthrown. Later, in 1921, Chang Tso-lin, head of the influential Chinese militarist clique, developed plans to eliminate the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people.

The following well-known facts cannot be forgotten: In 1944 and from 1945-1948, Kuomintang China attacked Mongolia near Baytag Bogd Uul and caused tension in the border regions of the southwestern part of the MPR.

Imitating the Kuomintang ruling circles, Mao Tse-tung pursued a policy aimed at engulfing People's Mongolia. In 1939, in a conversation with U.S. journalist Edgar Snow, he declared that with the victory of the Chinese revolution the Mongolian People's Republic would automatically become part of the Chinese federation. Mao Tse-tung continued this expansionist policy even after the proclamation of the PRC and the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the PRC and Mongolia. In 1954, during a visit by a Soviet delegation to Peking on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the PRC's formation, the Chinese leaders proposed that "agreement be reached" on the annexation of Mongolia to China, but they were resolutely rebuffed by the Soviet delegation.

In 1964, in a conversation with a delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan, Mao Tse-tung again discussed this issue.

Subsequently, Peking intensified its policy of annexing Mongolia and initiated overt hostile action. To incite anti-Mongolian hysteria, China resorted to various provocations.

China's overt military preparati ns, which are intensifying every year, are a direct threat to the security of Mongol a. In regions directly adjoining Mongolia the concentration of an enormous number of Chinese troops, the construction of significant military strategic installations and the holding of military exercises are continuing, and various kinds of subversive allies against the MPR are organized. Viola ions of the MPR state boriers by the Chinese side have become more frequent and Chinese officers and soldiers have occasionally penetrated 15-20 km inside Mongolian territory, photographed the area for reconnaisance purposes, and fired on herds of livestock.

As a result of the aggressive counterrevolutionary policy and actions of the Maoists, a direct threat to the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people and their socialist achievements has been created Acknowledging the real nature of this serious Chinese threat, the Mongolian Government was forced to take appropriate steps to strengthen the country's defense capability. At the same time it appealed to the USSR Government to move Soviet military units into Mongolia. These military units, together with the Mongolian People's Army, reliably protect the state independence and territorial integrity of the MPR.

The decision to deploy Soviet military units in Mongolia is a purely internal matter arising from its inalienable right to defend the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people. The question of the need, which currently exists, for the presence of Soviet military units in Mongolia will disappear only when the reason for their presence is eliminated, in other words, when the Chinese leadership abandons once and for all its policy of annexation vis-a-vis Mongolia and when Mongolian-Chinese relations are normalized.

The fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, at whose source stood V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe Baatar, is a reliable guarantee of the freedom, independence and socialist development of Mongolia. Speaking at a meeting in one of the Soviet military units temporarily stationed on Mongolian territory at the request of the Mongolian Government, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, stressed: "The combat alliance of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the indestructible brotherhood in arms of Mongolia and the Soviet Union, which were wrought in the fire of the joint struggle against common enemies, have always been the pride of our party and of all Mongolian people. We consider it our sacred duty to preserve and strengthen in every way the Leninist friendship and combat fraternity of our peoples and their armed forces."

The personnel of the Mongolian People's Army see the Soviet Army as a combat friend that always honorably fulfills its internationalist duty to protect socialist Mongolia. No one can shake the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the servicemen of their armies.

SUPRANATIONAL CORPORATIONS CULTIVATE ANTICOMMUNISM IN LA

LD241219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 78 p 4 LD

[Yu. Gvozdev article: "The Tool of Imperialism: Anticommunism in Latin America"]

[Text] The lightning of great October illuminated the path toward liberation for the oppressed masses on our planet. The whole course of world history constantly confirms the great, all-conquering force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

"Socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "is today already exerting tremendous influence on the thoughts and feelings of hundreds of millions of people on earth. It guarantees working people freedom, genuinely democratic rights, prosperity, the broadest access to knowledge, and firm confidence in the future. It brings peace, respect for the sovereignty of all countries and equal interstate cooperation, and serves as support for peoples waging the struggle for their freedom and independence. And tomorrow will undoubtedly provide new evidence of the boundless potentials of socialism and its historical superiority over capitalism."

Imperialism has nothing to offset the obvious advantages of real socialism except lies, slander and falsifications. The main ideological weapon of the supporters of everything old and reactionary is still anticommunism.

"For a long time now," Rafael Jose Cortex notes in the Venezuelan communists' newspaper TRIBUNA POPULAR, "the bourgeoisie has used anticommunism as a means of holding on to power.... And like every process, it passes through various characteristic phases, giving rise to numerous variants."

The "eradication of Marxism" has become the official policy of certain repressive regimes in Latin America. This slogan of reaction smacks of the spirit of the Middle Ages and the "Holy Inquisition."

Reactionary regimes in several Latin American countries are trying to transfer attention from those truly to blame for the troubles of the people's masses--imperialism and the local oligarchy--onto "international communism." The working people's actions against overexploitation, poverty and the absence of rights, and against imperialism are explained as..."intrigues by the Reds."

"Taking into account the atmosphere of detente and the subversive activity engendered by a particular kind of communist onslaught," a propaganda pamphlet of the Uruguayan Armed Forces command entitled "Subversive Activity" says, "it has become possible to assert that in the last quarter of the 20th century this onslaught has laid the foundations for World War III. In this war the Soviet Union...has resorted to new tactics under the title of peaceful coexistence."

They try to represent the Latin American countries which are in the grip of crisis and social disturbances as some kind of strongholds beseiged by "international communism." This absurd idea presupposes the justification of any repressions against the peoples of the region. And herein lies one of the main reasons for fanning the myth of the "harmful nature" of detente and the "aggressiveness of international communism."

The same concept can also be traced in the public statements of the right wing of the Argentinian militarists. Divisional General Luciano Benjamin Menendez, commander of the Third Army Corps, also believes that "Argentina is one of the battlefields of World War III." Therefore, he goes on, "the aim of military men is to achieve the complete elimination of Marxism in our country."

It is quite natural that in some states bellicose anticommunism has begun to turn into fascism. The military juntas which have seized power with the help of the CIA imitate the Hitlerites in many respects. This is also promoted by former Nazis, of whom there are still considerable numbers in the German colony.

Take Chile, for example. "In Chile," the Venezuelan newspaper SEPTIMO DIA notes, "officers of German extraction do not conceal their admiration for Hitler and the Gestapo. This has also been reflected in certain aspects of the activity of the military government, particularly in the actions of the intelligence service and in the use of torture. Prisoners of the Chilean dictatorship have described how there were interrogated and tortured in the presence of German fascists. Raging anticommunism of the most retrograde type, which is used by Chilean military man, corresponds to the ideology of Nazis, who consider communists to be their main enemies.... On the other hand, exalting the role of the armed forces and their 'historic mission' is also copied from Hitlerite models."

A dictatorship of terror by the most parasitic imperialist and oligarchic groups--that is how Chilean communist describe the existing fascist regime in their manifesto.

Starting with persecutions of communists, the dictators soon extend the circle of those they number among the ranks of "subversive elements." The struggle of ultrareactionaries against the political vanguard of the working people turns into repression of the broadest strata of the population.

Anticommunism in Latin America is not simply the ideological tool of reaction and imperialism. It is made flesh in the practice of monstrous tortures, concentration camps and prisons, and in the mass arrests, "disappearances" and killings of many thousands of patriots and democrats. Its aggressive and destructive nature permeates all aspects of the life of those states where with the help of the CIA and foreign capital it has assumed full tyrannical power. The results of such anticommunist campaigns have seriously undermined the life and normal development of whole nations.

After seizing power in Chile the putschists immediately began denationalizing industry, paying huge compensations to foreign companies and the local haute bourgeoisis, and so forth. The living standrad of the population fell sharply. Hundreds of thousands of working people are living on meagre wages, without social security. 20 percent of the able-bodied population is without work. Yet foreign corporations are prospering. With the help of the "statute on foreign investments" adopted by the junta, they are selling the country by auction. All the fascist junta's economic measures are directed at satisfying the interests of the local oligarchy and large-scale foreign capital.

Imperialist monopolies clutch at anticommunism every time they need to wreck or complicate socioeconomic transformations in developing countries, even when they are not outside the framework of the capitalist system. For instance, as soon as the national Government of Jamaica began limiting the arbitrary rule and the profits of multinational corporations, the U.S. reactionary press immediately placed it in the category of those who are "greeting communism with open arms." A special letter was sent to the U.S. President by 76 members of the American Congress with...a condemnation of "Mexico's slipping down toward communism." Their "concern" was caused by Mexican Government measures to strengthen the state sector in the economy, carry out agrarian transformations and so forth. Thus any step taken by this or that Latin American country's government which is not to the liking of foreign corporations is at one labeled "communist," which is in itself fraught with the threat of future repressions.

Even Brazil, with its conservative military government, has not escaped attacks from those who see in the state sector of the national economy a barrier to the predatory activity of monopolies and to obtaining superprofits.

The practice of bellicose anticommunism, with its preaching of "cold war," has a negative effect on international political, trade, economic and other ties between the Latin American region and other parts of the globe, and leads to alliance with the Washington "hawks," the South African racists, Zionists, neo-Nazis and others of the planet's most reactionary forces. The aims of Latin America's economic development are jeopardized and harm is done to its regional organizations, such as the Latin American Economic System and the Andean Development Corporation, which are based on the observance of the principles of noninterference and self-determination.

Supranational corporations also cultivate anticommunism in order to undermine growing equal and mutual advantageous cooperation between Latin American countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Their aim is to strengthen their positions and facilitate the exploitation of the peoples of the region.

The anticommunism being practiced in Latin America supplements, as it were, the United States' economic and military strategy south of its borders. It directly serves the interests of U.S. corporations, with which the fate of the ruling groups of several Latin American countries is closely linked. That is why the growing struggle of the Latin American peoples against bellicose anticommunism is being waged not only for democracy and social progress, but also for the consolidation of national independence and economic liberation.

PRAVDA REPORTS 19 MAY KUZNETSOV-ROA GARCIA MEETING

LD231005Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Development of Relations"]

[Text] On 19 May in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Cuban People's Government National Assembly headed by Raul Roa Garcia, member of the Cuban State Council and vice president of the People's Government National Assembly which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. With the guests was S. Aquirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, who is a member of the delegation.

V.V. Kuznetsov conveyed to the Cuban parliamentarians greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, it was noted with satisfaction that the friendly ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Cuban People's Government National Assembly are promoting the further development of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal states.

The Soviet Union set forth its position on questions of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

Raul Roa Garcia expressed wholehearted thanks for the warm words of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on behalf of the delegation conveyed to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wishes for new successes in his tireless activity for the benefit of universal peace and of all peoples.

On the same day a meeting took p ace between the Cuban parliamentarians and chairmen and representatives of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, acquainted the guests with the main directions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and with the USSR constitution.

R. Roa Garcia described the work of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly and stressed in this connection the importance of the experience of the Soviet legislative organs.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TOURS LENINGRAD, DEPARTS FOR SOFIA

Visits Art Exhibition

LD241746Y Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 24, TASS--President Jose Lopez Portillo of the United States of Mexico familiarised himself today with places of interest and architectural monuments of Leningrad.

The distinguished guest attended the inauguration at the State Hermitage of an exhibition of works by Mexican artists Diego Rivera and Jose Maria Velasco mounted within the framework of the program of the Days of Mexican culture in the USSR.

The Mexican president is on official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Leaves Leningrad

LD250910Y Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 25, TASS--"In your country more has been done for man than in any other state. Soviet people have a tremendous desire for peace. We fully share this lofty sentiment and are going to march together for the attainment of this aim," the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, said today before leaving Leningrad for Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

"Making a contribution to a common cause, each nation, each people, retain their national features, culture and peculiarity. I have emphasized more than once that this is a tremendous achievement of the USSR," the president told a TASS correspondent. "We carry away in our hearts a warm appreciation for your country and are convinced that this visit will make another contribution to the further development of the friendship and cooperation between Mexico and the Soviet Union," he emphasized.

The distinguished guest had been in the USSR on an official visit.

CARACAS CONFERENCE DENOUNCES CAPITALIST POWERS' AID

LD231340Y Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Caracas, May 23, TASS--Granting "aid" to developing countries, the capitalist powers are interested only in increasing their own profits. This conclusion was drawn by a conference of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) on problems of science and technology, held in the Venezuelan capital. They emphasized that Western "aid" to developing countries did not promote all-round development and consolidation of their national independence. The conference participants called upon the peoples of Latin America and other continents to unite in the struggle for genuine economic and social liberation.

SHOOTING INCIDENT AT AIRLINE OFFICE REPORTED

LD241338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--An unknown Soviet citizen broke into the premises of the Finnish airline Finnair in Moscow today and fired several shots through the window. Making threatening motions with a gun, he demanded that the airline staff help him fly abroad. The criminal was detained by organs of the militia. No one was hurt. As has been established by the militia organs, the citizen who broke in was criminal being sought by the Soviet militia for the perpetration of a criminal offense.

'Mentally Ill' Man Held

TA241539Y Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 24 May 78 TA

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 24 (AFP)--A Soviet citizen who seized two hostages today in the downtown Moscow offices of the Finnish airline Finnair is "mentally ill" and will be either tried for hooliganism or sent to a psychiatric hospital, police said here. The man was identified only as a native of Semipolatinsk, Western Siberia. Police refused to reveal his name.

An officer on duty at police headquarters said the man was armed with a sawn off shotgun when he burst into the airline office, and that he fired twice from within the building toward the street. There were no casualties, he said.

PRAVDA LAUDS WORKING PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE

LD231357Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "People's Own Opinion"]

[Text] When Sovet Zhaksybekov, a shepherd from the "Karakol" sovkhoz, Semipalatinskaya Oblast, on the basis of his neighbors' experience, suggested creating enlarged sheep-raising teams, his initiative was not immediately acknowledged and approved. Several of the farm's leaders and specialists and indeed his work comrades doubted the expediency of this step, but the communist did not move from his opinion. He patiently explained the essence of his idea and, with calculations in hand, convinced people of its effectiveness and urgency and appealed to the party committee for assistance. And in the end he insisted that an experiment be carried out and set about it himself, proving in practice that he was right. Now all the sovkhoz's stockraisers are working in accordance with the example of Hero of Socialist Labor S. Zhaksybekov.

Whether it is a case of production affairs, the solution of social problems or the education of the younger generation--people's competent judgement and their objective assessment of phenomena and facts always help to improve work and to wage a more successful struggle against shortcomings. Our party regards the people's opinion as a reliable compass in its activity and constantly turns to the masses' intelligence and experience. It is enough to recall that during the recent discussion by all the people of the draft of the country's new fundamental law, over 140 million citizens voiced their opinion. The constitutional commission headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, studied attentively the remarks, suggestions and advice and took account of every thing valuable and useful.

The most profound respect for the working person and his opinion are in the very nature of the socialist system. Independence of judgment and action, the ability to think broadly and in a statesmanlike manner are highly prized in our country. The bold, innovational idea or the original solution of a particular problem does not always find recognition. The path from birth of a creative plan to its implementation is sometimes complex and thorny. And if people voice their opinions here and if various viewpoints are discussed with interest then, as a rule, the outlines of the future can be seen more clearly and success is more reliable. After all, not for nothing is it said that the truth is born in dispute. It is important that every person should consistently defend what is new and progressive and seek out and suggest his own paths for attaining the projected goals without fearing that he may temporarily be in the minority and spoil his relations with someone. And, of course, it is primarily the communists who are called on to display examples of principledness, persistence and civic courage.

An active position in life and an awareness of his own dignity are inherent in Soviet man. The petit-bourgeois philosophy of "It's none of my business" is alien to him. But it still happens that some people frivolously abandon their ideas for the sake of personal tranquility and for the benefit of their colleagues and leaders. The poet said of such people with bitter irony: "If his superior changes his opinion, he adopts his superior's opinion; an opinion is not an estate, losing it is not a terrible thing." Spinelessness, servility and sycophancy cannot be tolerated in our life. The party organizations must direct all the forces of moral influence to the struggle against them, subjecting to public condemnation those whose convictions, as V.I. Lenin put it, lie no deeper than the tips of their tongues.

Always to hold a principled position, not to forgo the truth but to defend it firmly--that is the norm of our morality. At the same time independent thinking presupposes sobriety and objectivity in making assessments. Every word, every act must be weighed, above all on the scales of our own conscience. The opinions of those around us must be heeded and taken into account and the views of our opponents must be respected. Principledness and persistence have nothing in common with obstinacy, wilfulness, presumption and conceit.

A suggestion or piece of advice sounds weightier if it is backed up by knowledge and comes from an authoritative person, a real specialist in his business. For our opinion to be valued in the collective and heeded, we must work conscientiously, improve our professional skill and ideological and theoretical standard and be a tactful, responsive comrade to those around us.

The leader's opinion holds a special place, and this is natural. As a rule, he possesses great experience and organizational abilities and it is primarily he who is answerable for the way in which things are going in the collective. He who knows how to listen to people and to contrast different opinions and who implements decisions not by administrative decree but by persuasion is worthy of respect. But cases of a different kind are also encountered. Recently PRAVDA told of M. Sultanov, former first secretary of the Altyarykskiy Party Raykom, Fergan skaya Oblast, who was deaf to the voice of the communists and ordinary workers, reacted badly to just criticism and surrounded himself with sycophants and yes-men. Naturally, he was dismissed. [paragraph continues]

Respect for subordinates, personal modesty, sensitivity and tact--these are an essential condition for the high authority of the party, soviet and economic leader. Constant concern for the cadres' ideological tempering and their unconditional observance of the norms of communist morality--that is the direct duty of the party organs.

May an atmosphere of high labor and political activeness, creative initiative and the broad exchange of opinions be created in every collective! This will promote the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and new achievements in building communism.

RESISTANCE FEDERATION HOLDS CONGRESS IN MINSK

LD231048Y Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--It is not accidental that the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) decided to hold its eighth congress in May and chose as the congress's venue the hero city Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, which earned fame for heroic operations of partisans and stanchness and courage of the people during the wartime years, Pavel Batov, the chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, writes in PRAVDA.

The International Federation of Resistance Movements, that was founded in July, 1951, now unites 60 national organizations of participants in resistance to fascism from 21 European countries, those who shouldered heavy burdens of the past war at the battlefield and in conditions of underground, who experienced Nazi prisons and concentration camps and now wage the struggle so that the horrible past should never be repeated. The Soviet War Veterans Committee is the federation's member since its foundation.

On the agenda of the congress are social and medical problems, the article says. The attention and concern for war veterans is a duty of all honest people. The Soviet state is showing constant care for war veterans, provides them free of charge with treatment at spas and sanatoria and with housing. People who were disabled during the war receive free of charge cars and medicines, have right to use urban transport without paying fare and have a right to a number of daily services. The same attention is paid to anti-fascist fighters in other socialist countries. But in countries where capital is ruling members of the resistance movement have to wage the struggle for all this. And the federation gives them considerable assistance.

The Soviet people who shouldered the main burden of the struggle against facism express the confidence that the eighth congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters will promote consolidation of unity of the ranks of veteran anti-fascists, will give an impetus to the struggle for durable, just and democratic peace throughout the world, Pavel Batov writes in conclusion.

Brezhnev Sends Message

LD241310Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24 TASS--Follows the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev to the participants in the 8th congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters:

"To the participants in the 8th congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters

Esteemed comrades-in-arms and friends,

I heartily greet you and in your person all veterans of the heroic struggle of the peoples against fascism, for freedom, independence and democracy.

A third of a century ago the peoples, through joint efforts, achieved the greatest historic victory over the deadliest enemy of mankind. Aggressors who were armed to the teeth were routed in the battles of the Second World War, fascism suffered a crushing defeat in Germany and other countries of Europe, and Japanese militarism in the Far East. We paid a huge price for victory. The peoples of the Soviet Union lost 20 million of their sons and daughters, who gave their lives in the name of defending their socialist fatherland and liberating other peoples from fascist slavery. In Belorussia, which is hospitably welcoming you, every fourth resident died in that war.

Soviet people pay tribute to the courage and valour of soldiers who fought against the common enemy in the armies of countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and of resistance fighters in occupied countries. The great exploit of the peoples saved civilisation and opened broad vistas for the development of forces of peace and progress.

Implacability to fasism, born in the greatest trials of joint struggle, striving for lasting peace and security of peoples comprise the foundation on which the international federation of resistance fighters, uniting millions of people in various countries, originated and conducts its activities. The federation and all those who share its ideals come out today against the nuclear and conventional arms race, for all-round cooperation of peoples. Those of us who traversed the grim roads of war understand with particular profundity the importance of mobilising the masses to struggle for concrete practical steps to limit the arms race, the need of resolute rebuff to opponents of detente and disarmament who are irresponsibly playing with the destinies of peoples.

The Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to free the world of the danger of nuclear war. We fully and entirely support the demand of the world public for the prohibition of neutron and other types of weapons of mass annihilation. My country together with other countries of socialism is persistently pressing for a real mutual reduction of military budgets, military production and the armed forces of states. The security of peoples lies not in the endless building up of armaments, but in their limitation and reduction, in the creation of an atmosphere of trust.

I wish your congress successful work and new accomplishments in the activity of the federation to develop solidarity of organizations of war veterans and resistance fighters in the name of strengthening peace and understanding among peoples.
L. Brezhnev"

BRIEFS

KIEV HEALTH CONFERENCE--A republic-level conference of health service aktivs opened in Kiev on 24 May. Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers Chairman Lyashko delivered an opening speech. A report on the progress made in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to improve public health services was delivered by Ukrainian Minister of Health Romanenko. The conference proceedings were attended by Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Union Council Chairman Sologub, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member and Secretary Malanchuk, Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Stepanenko, USSR Minister of Health Academician Petrovskiy, and other officials [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 May 78 AU]

MOSCOW REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 23-24 MAY

LD250200 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 23 May reports that the Kazakh Virgin Lands will produce at least 3.2 million tons of hard and valuable wheat. The area sown to hard wheat is to reach 16 million hectares. The radio also notes that in Altayskiy Kray spring wheat covers 2.5 million hectares, or two-thirds of the area to be sown to it.

At 0500 GMT on the same day the radio notes that in the North Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, 120,000 hectares is being sown daily, and that wheat sowing will be completed on 25 May. The same radio report adds that in Omskaya Oblast grain is being sown on 150,000 hectares daily, and that over one-third of the planned area has been sown. In Tulskaya Oblast sugar beet sowing has been completed, and covers 40,000 hectares in the southern rayons.

At 0600 GMT on the same day the radio reports that spring crops have been sown on 2 million hectares in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where the sowing of wheat and planting of potatoes is coming to an end.

At 0545 GMT on 23 May the radio carries a report on sowing progress in Kaliningradskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts, and the Mordovskaya ASSR. The report notes that in Kaliningradskaya Oblast the sowing of grain crops and potato planting has been completed, despite "the cold northern cyclones, rains and even unexpected snowfalls." The report adds that the vegetable sowing plans have been fulfilled 44 percent, which is a little better than last year.

The same report notes that in Smolenskaya Oblast, where sowing has been hindered by weather conditions, three-quarters of the spring crop area has been sown. The sowing of grain crops, apart from buckwheat, has just about been completed, and half of the 75,000 hectares allocated to potatoes has been planted.

In Mordovskaya Oblast sowing is nearing completion. The sowing of grain and pulse crops was finished a little earlier than usual, and the area allotted to sugar beet has been sown. All this despite very complex weather. The republic received no rain in April, making the land difficult to work.

At 1100 GMT on 23 May the radio notes that weather conditions have slowed down all field work rates in Tatarskaya Oblast, and that in Volgogradskaya Oblast 22 million hectares have been laid out to spring crops.

At 1600 GMT on the same day the radio notes that land husbanders in Sayatskiy Rayon in Chardzouskaya Oblast are using the Ipatovo method for the first time in the oblast, and have pledged to gather 24 quintals of barley per hectare.

The same report notes that sowing of cotton has been successfully completed in Ashkhabadskaya, Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts, but downpours have hampered work in Tashauzskaya Oblast.

At 1700 GMT on 23 May the radio reports that half of the area alotted to spring wheat has been sown in Omskaya Oblast--or more than 700,000 hectares. Preference is being given to new, locally selected varieties giving a higher yield.

At 1750 GMT on 23 May the radio notes that the Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR reports that 66 million hectares of arable land have been sown to spring crops in the RSFSR--more than 75 percent of the plan.

At 1800 GMT the radio again refers to the RSFSR CSA report, noting that as of 22 May spring crops covered 66 million hectares of arable land in the RSFSR, which the radio states is 73.4 percent of the plan. The same report adds that wheat has been sown on more than 18 million hectares, or 81 percent of the sowing areas. Potatoes have been planted in about half of the fields allotted to them.

At 0000 GMT on 24 May the radio reports that grain harvesting has begun in Tadzhikistan, where grain crops cover 250,000 hectares.

At 0500 GMT on 24 May the radio notes a report from the Kazakhstan Central Statistical Administration that spring crops have been sown on more than 10 million hectares over the past week.

At 1445 GMT on 24 May the radio notes that wheat has been sown on 1 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast, which is two-thirds of the area allotted to grain.

22 MAY STATISTICS ON CROP SOWING REPORTED

LD241653Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 22 May kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on an area of 114.2 million hectares of arable land. This is 77 percent of the plan. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been sown on over 72 million hectares, about 80 percent of the plan.

The sowing of corn for grain, sugar beet and cotton is nearing completion. The sunflower sowing plan has been overfulfilled. At present agricultural machine operators are putting in the maximum effort to complete more quickly the sowing of rice and fiber-flax seeds, the planting of potatoes and the sowing of vegetable fodder crops.

Sowing has moved over into eastern parts. The baton has been taken over by rural workers of Kazakhstan and Siberia. Kazakh farmworkers have already sown almost 19.5 million hectares to spring crops. This is more than two-thirds of allocated area.

Additional Data

LD242006Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 78 LD

[Text] A record area--more than 28 million hectares--has been sown over the past week by the country's farm machinery operators. Altogether, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 22 May spring crops occupied over 114 million hectares. All seed corn, sunflower and sugar beet has been sown.

In the RSFSR and in northern Kazakhstan, the sowing of wheat is coming to a successful conclusion. Over the country as a whole it has been completed on 30 million hectares. On many farms the sowing of barley, millet and buckwheat is also under way. In the Ukraine rice has been sown on the entire area, while in the republics of Central Asia rice-sowing is coming to an end.

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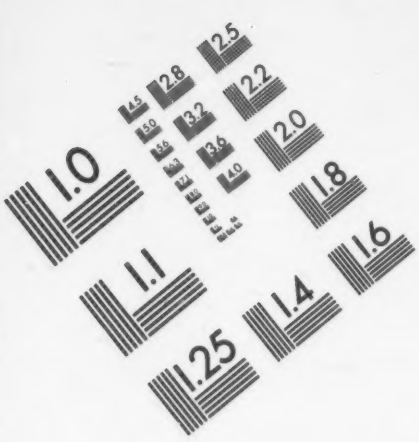

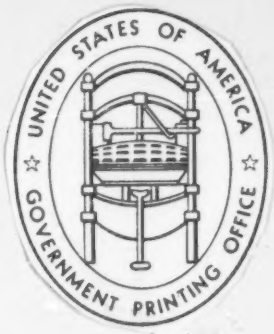

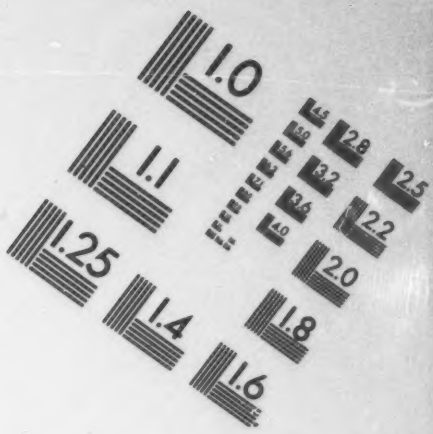

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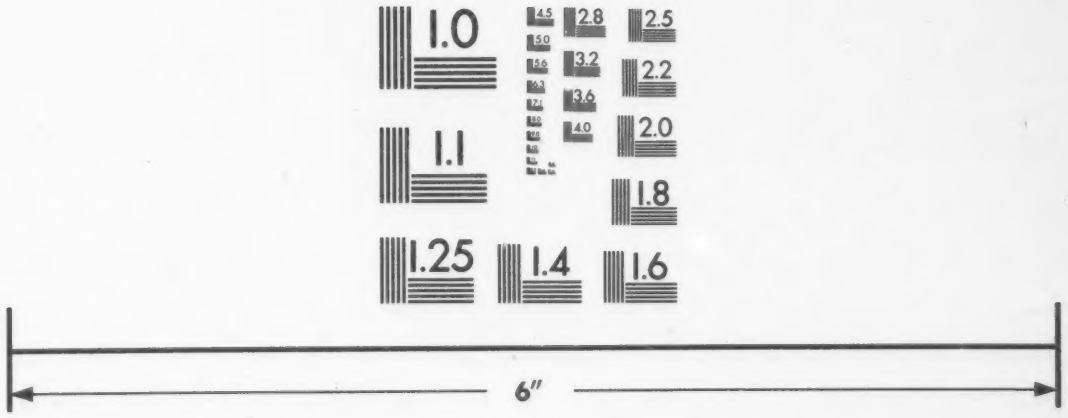

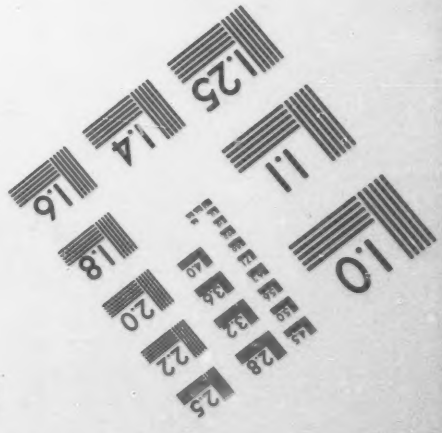

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